TELEGRAM "CHRONICLE"
TELEPHONE NO. 22037

REGISTERED NO. B. 4665
POST BOX NO. 322

The Bombay Chronicle

WEEKLY

FOUNDER: PHEROZESHAH MEHTA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. IX NO. 30 BOMBAY: SUNDAY, JULY 23, 1950 PRICE: FOUR ANNAS
Air Surcharge 6 Pies

JUMBO GOES MANICURING

There's surely a vain look about ROSIE, the children's favourite elephant, daintily resting a massive foot for a pedicure at the Bristol Zoo. But this is no ordinary chiropodist's job. Keeper TOM BARTLETT and his assistant have to take a rasp and a wire brush to Rosie's feet

Bombay Man Peeps Into Spirit World

(SEE PAGE 7)

137120

With A Canoe In Pacific

★

BY PATIENCE EMPSON

TO land on soem of the islands of the Cook group, where there is no break in the fringing coral reef, calls for skill and courage. The only way, PATIENCE EMPSON tells us, is to go over the reef in a canoe, an exciting manoeuvre which she describes as Reef Shooting in the Pacific.

I set sail from Rarotonga in a trading schooner that was eventually to carry us to each of the islands of the Cook group, which lies in the Pacific just south of the equator. Our destination on this first voyage was Managia, the most lies only 110 land of them all It lies only 110 miles from Rarotonga, but it took us ten days to get there because on the way we had to call, at three other islands, to deliver various stores and to collect copra.

The visit of a schooner is always an occasion for much rejoicing and celebration and nightly dancing, so that, one way and another, it takes quite a time to get everything dealt with and the schooner on her way again. Sometimes, even to land on one of these islands is a slow and tricky business, for there is no break in the fringing reef, and the only way to reach shore from a schooner is to go over the reef in a canoe or flat-bottomed boat.

This is an exciting manoeuvre as there is always a good chance that, through a misjudgment on the part of the steersman, the canoe may fail to clear the reef and may capsize in deep water. Indeed, this quite frequently happens.

If the sea is rough and the reef difficult, you may have to sit for some time in the canoe—perhaps even for half an hour—waiting for a suitable wave to come along. Then, when the steersman reckons that the right wave is approaching, he gives the word, and the men start paddling furiously—straight at the jagged wall of coral that confronts them.

It always seems inevitable that the canoe must crash into it and be smashed to smithereens. But, with luck, all goes well and at the last moment, the incoming wave catches up and lifts the canoe, and you are over, slipping through the shallow water of the reef-flat towards the shore. No two crossings are ever quite alike, and it is always a most exhilarating experience, more than compensating for any doubts you may have had while waiting on the wrong side of the breakers.

●

'If you are upset, swim for the open sea,' I was told. 'You may meet a shark—that's chance. But if you swim for the reef, you will be smashed, and that's a certainty. Swim for the open sea, and wait for a canoe to pick you up.

The reef at Mangaia has a specially bad reputation—so much so that, before landing there, we had had various precious papers and materials soldered up in a tin so that if we did capsize they would not suffer.

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FIRE BUT HOW MUCH HEAT

Bishop in The St. Louis Star-Times

ODDITIES OF NATURE · BY CHUCK THORNDIKE,
SEAGULLS and BLACK WASPS
RECENTLY HELPED SAVE RICH OREGON WHEAT-FIELDS FROM DESTRUCTION BY KILLING THE MORMON CRICKET AT THE RATE OF ONE MILLION PER SQUARE MILE, AS THEY DID IN DAYS OF BRIGHAM YOUNG IN UTAH!
the SEAHORSE
PROBABLY THE RAREST AND MOST POPULAR SPECIMEN IN ANY AQUARIUM IS HARD TO KEEP ALIVE BECAUSE OF DIFFICULTY OF OBTAINING THEIR TYPE OF CRYSTALLINE FOOD!
THEY STILL SURVIVE BECAUSE OF HATCHING 90 EGGS AT A TIME!
Electric Eel
IN THE BELEM, BRAZIL ZOO, THE CHARGE SET OFF BY ELECTRIC EELS IS USED TO LIGHT NEON SIGNS!
— THANX TO DICK RUFFMAN BUENOS AIRES ARGENTINE
THE DRIEST PLACE IN THE WORLD IS ARICA, CHILI, WITH AN AVERAGE RAINFALL OF ONLY .02 INCH!

WEEK-END FUN

Learning to control one's own sharp tongue is the placid test

★

Never put the squeez on a sap; all you'll get is sticky hands

★

History has no record of a satisfied loser

★

One of the radio programmes asks; "Does your cigarette taste different lately?" It should, because seventy-five per cent of the cost of that cigarette is taxes.

★

Fable: Once upon a time there was a girl who looked exceedingly fine in a sweater but she would never wear one.

★

It is often true that when both morals and manners disappear little is left of decency of thought or feeling or conduct.

Man becomes a beast Maybe in a materialistic philosophy, nothing better is to be expected. Perhaps it can be said that our age is distinguished and unique for its inferiority.

The glorification of the vulgar, the elimination of privacy, the rejection of moral law and fine manners is not something to jest about; it is rather something to worry about. For it obtrudes itself in every phase of life

★

We never know our lines in the excruciating situations. When the cop pulls you over to the side, when the telephone rings at midnight with the tragic news from the hospital, when the indignant lady wants to know where were you for the lunch date you'd forgotten, there aren't any set speeches. Man has to improvise, to stammer, to do the best he can. The only important occasion for which I was thoroughly rehearsed and had the dialogue completely memorized was my wedding. I gave a lousy performance

★

A Boston baby boy whistled the day he was born, which was very nature of him, besides being a pretty compliment to Boston nurses.

★

Now that a movie camera has been made that takes a million pictures a minute perhaps it would be possible to obtain a pictorial record of a congressman dodging an issue.

★

It seems to me that perpetual care, from birth to death, by a government that shapes your life and curtails your room to expand, is no great gift. As somebody once pointed out, the only perfect security is a life sentence in the jail house, but it sure as shucks ain't much fun.

"You seem to think I'm a perfect fool!"

"None of us is perfect, my dear."

★

"Is the seat you have booked for me near the stage?"

"Yes, sir. If it were any nearer your name would appear on the programme."

★

A man was introduced to a circus sword swallower. Not having seen a sword swallower before he asked him to demonstrate his art, whereupon the fellow apparently swallowed some pins and needles.

"But", protested the man, "those aren't swords; they're pins and needles."

"I know," was the reply. "I'm on a diet.'

★

Father had his little daughter on his knee.

"What are you going to do when you grow up?" he asked her.

"I'm going to marry an engineer", replied the child.

"And what kind?" he asked. "A civil engineer?"

"Oh," replied the little girl, "it doesn't matter what kind. I'll soon make him civil."

★

Walking on the top of a hill a tourist came across a man with nothing on except a hat. The tourist asked him if he always went about like that.

"Yes, no one ever comes up here."

"Then why bother to wear the hat?"

"Somebody MIGHT come".

★

A man who claims to have spent five hours in heaven says there is no sex there. It is wondered if that's why he returned to earth.

—Olin Miller, "Dixie Dew Drops"

★

There are only a few cities in the world that are really cities—London for courage, Paris loveliness, Calcutta for misery, Shanghai for sin, Rome for healing and hurt, Athens for blue skies, Cairo for gold and intrigue, Naples for a merry heart and a dirty face, Berlin the tomb and womb and anvil of war, Moscow for mockery of human rights and Washington, where every man who has been elected twice can hope for marble monument....

Wrap them all together, and you'll almost have New York but not quite.

Hal Boyle, Rochester Times-Union.

★

Arguments over what constitutes taste are as futile as arguments over what constitues good looks in women or bad ethics in politics.

—George Jean Nathan, Los Angeles Examiner.

Ballyhoo Parade

★

BY LON JONES

BOB HOPE grossed more than $1,000,000 from personal appearance tours alone last year, covering 50,000 air miles and 65 cities. He says he can't resist these cross-country whirlwind junkets, and takes along his own troupe of top entertainers for shows which, it is claimed, net him a personal profit of $100,000 annually.

Charles Laughton has just completed the most unusual personal appearance series of the season in which he read selections from the Bible to large audiences, at $2,000 a reading. Danny Kaye, out ballyhooing for his studio, drew a gate of $47,000 during one week's engagement at a New York movie house.

Today, most public appearances of Hollywood stars are sponsored by their studios, with the stars taking to the road like travelling salesmen. They are all puppets in a new and flourishing Hollywood sideline, the multi-million-dollar personal appearance campaign to boost the box office. Studios estimate that a star in person, can increase a theatre's receipts as much as 40 per cent.

However, the stars themselves are not too happy about becoming ballyhoo artists. They have never worked so hard or so long. A combination of actor, vaudeville performer, salesman and press agent, they find themselves spending as much time on personal appearances as on acting before the cameras.

And some of them actually fear these personal contacts with their fans, for they often result in embarrassing scenes. For instance, one morning in Kanas City, Van Johnson emerged from his room to find three teenage girls curled up asleep beside his door. They had sneaked into the hotel, but had been afraid to bother the actor to ask for his autograph. Van took pity on them, and escorted the three of them to breakfast. Another time, in St. Louis, Van returned to his hotel room to find the door covered with lipstick prints, placed there by worshipping bobbysoxers.

●

Nothing could ever induce Cary Grant to get mixed up with a crowd of fans again. In New York one day, he stepped out of his hotel and a group of waiting bobbysoxers went wild. Before he could escape, they had pulled off his overcoat and tie and ripped off most of his buttons.

But the worst movie-fan riot of all happened in London, England, during the appearance of stars at a command performance. When the vast crowd caught sight of Ray Milland and the rest of the Hollywood contingent, it tried to break through the police lines, and the fans trampled and punched each other in hysteria. Three fans were badly injured and 100 others had to be given first-aid treatment.

In every personal appearance tour, there is always the fear of the "scissors fan". The greatest menace of all, this crackpot takes along a pair of scissors when a star comes to town and attempts to snip off a tie, buttons or a lock hair. Stars are afraid of

(Continued on page 31)

'MORE HITS NEEDED'

Carmack in The Christian Science Monitor

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

CRICKET CARAVAN—V

WORLD' GREATEST BATSMEN

DON BRADMAN recently drew attention to the extraordinary facility cricket writers had for unearthing trouble upon rainy days, when there was no play to describe. Heedless of his warning, some young and some ancient-vintage cricket-lovers recently passed a wintry evening by the fireside trying to diagnose just what human qualities had produced the greatest batsmen in cricket history.

First, of course, we had to decide who those batsmen were. Automatically we wrote down the names —Grace, Ranjitsinghi, Trumper, Hobbs and Bradman, in chronological order. We felt that no other batsmen had quite maintained the standard set by these players. Each one of them had been the undisputed "greatest batsman on earth" The joint careers of the five of them extended over the whole period of Anglo-Australian Test matches. To their names, after long and pleasurable deliberation we added those Murdoch F. S. Jackson, Maclaren, Hill, Macartney, Ponsford, Hammond, Duleepsinhji, Leyland, Sutcliffe McCabe and Compton.

Our total of seventeen thus included eight Englismen, seven Australians and two Indians (who played all their cricket for England). That great West Indian batsman George Headley had to be omitted, simply because none of us had seen sufficient of his batting. Four centuries in one four-Test series against England, supported by Clarrie Grimmett's opinion that Headley was the finest batsman he ever bowled to, certainly warrant his inclusion.

Qualities That Make Great Batsman

Having chosen our guinea-pigs, we began diagnosing the qualities that helped them to become great batsmen. We narrowed our selection to seven. In order of importance, they were listed as: brains, natural ability, judgment, power of concentration, moral courage, physical fitness, and last and least, because bodyline is not cricket, physical courage.

We decided that grace did not go to the making of a beautiful one and reluctantly omitted it from our calculations.

The next task was to allot maximum points for each quality. They were fixed as follows: brains and natural ability (10 each); judgment and powers of concentration (8 each); and physical courage, or "guts" if you prefer it (4). That made a total of 53 points. We then awarded each batsman the number of marks we thought he deserved for each quality. Then and only then, lest our result be influenced by reputations, we added them up. I think you will agree that, collectively, the results are a far truer reflection of relative ability than the averages of the players in all first-class cricket set alongside them.

Full Marks For Brains

We dearly should have liked to award Trumper a bonus for natural ability (his was exceptional even in this company). Our decision to award no marks for grace also handicapped him. We wished to fine Hammond a mark or two for his refusal to make strokes between mid-on and fine-leg. The only time we have seen Hammond play a pull-stroke from the back feet was at Northam (Western Australia) in 1946. He executed several such strokes on that occasion with ease and assurance against some country bowlers.

Grace, Ranjitsinhji and Bradman were the only three to gain full marks for "brains". Nobody but Trumper and Bradman scored the maximum for natural ability. Grace, Ranji and Bradman, in our opinion, applied their outstanding mental ability to the full when batting. Besides being a medical graduate of Edinburgh University, "W. G." was one of the most businesslike amateurs who ever lived. His shrewd brain was even more active on the field than off it, according to our ancient-vintage associates.

The only other batsman to receive more than 8 marks for brains as applied to batsmanship was Herbert Sutcliffe—9. Those who used to watch Sutcliffe batting will not be surprised to hear that he is a most successful businessman. Grace, Hobbs, Macartney, Hammond, Duleepsinhji, McCabe and Compton were all allotted 9 points for natural ability. Ranji only received 7 because he was almost as much a made, as a natural, batsman.

According to Ranji's biography, Tom Hayward, the great Surrey batsman, used to spend countless summer hours at Cambridge, teaching the prince the art of batsmanship and how to deal with fast bowlers. It has even been written that so loth was Ranji to stand up to the line of flight of the express ones that Hayward had to tether his pupil's feet to the ground!

It was these champagne legends that cost Grace a mark for eyesight under the natural ability column. Dr. Grace, Hobbs, Bradman and Sutcliffe were the four awarded full marks for judgment.

THE POINTS SYSTEM (53 Possible)

1. D. G. Bradman	49	(1927-48)
2. W. G. Grace	47	(1878-08)
3. J. B. Hobbs	47	(1905-34)
4. Ranjitsinhji	46	(1893-20)
5. W. R. Hammand	46	(1920-47)
6. C. G. Macartney	45	(1905-36)
7. C. Hill	44	(1894-23)
8. H. Sutcliffe	44	(1929-45)
9. V. T. Trumper	43	(1894-14)
10. Duleepshinhji	43	(1924-32)
11. D. C. S. Compton	43	(1936-48)
12. F. S. Jackson	42	(1890-07)
13. A. C. Maclaren	42	(1890-26)
14. M. Leyland	42	(1920-46)
15. S. J. McCabe	41	(1928-42)
16. W. H. Ponsford	41	(1920-35)
17. W. L. Murdoch	41	(1878-07)

THE AVERAGES

27,851 runs at	95.70	(1)
54,896	39.55	(14)
61,237	50.65	(7)
24,692	56.36	(4)
50,379	56.10	(55)
15,003	45.87	(10)
14,952	40.41	(13)
50,135	52.00	(6)
17,150	45.01	(11)
15,306	49.67	(8)
18,956	59.42	(3)
15,824	34.03	(16)
22,333	34.20	(15)
33,564	40.73	(12)
11,951	49.39	(9)
13,819	65.18	(2)
17,319	26.64	(17)

The former Surrey and England cricketer Jack Hobbs with his wife.

Bradman also gained full marks for concentration and moral courage, to this stage not having lost a point. Others to get full points for concentration were Hobbs, Sutcliffe and Hammond. Ponsford, Murdoch and Maclaren were very close to doing so.

Hammond First For Physical Fitness

Top marks for physical fitness went to Walter Hammond, who, unlike Dr. Grace, used to drink his champagne and Scotch BETWEEN "STUMPS" AND DINNER, like a very wise man. We did not feel that any other batsman in our list quite reached Hammond's magnificent physical standard.

It was anticipated that chief criticism of our experiment would be concerned with the inclusion in our calculations of Duleepsinhji and the high position awarded to Sutcliffe. In our opinion Duleepsinhji has never been fully appreciated as a batsman because his grand performance in 1930 coincided with Bradman's greatest Test series. We felt that had tragic ill-health not dictated "Duleep's" retirement from cricket at the age of twenty-six he would at least have equalled the standard of his more famous uncle. Sutcliffe was awarded 9 points for "brains", 4 for natural ability, full marks for judgment and concentration, full marks for moral courage and physical courage, 5 out of 6 for physical fitness. I and you have seen him play on stick as well as firm pitches, we don't see how you could deduct any more points

Our system agreed with majority opinion in rating Clen Hill above Leyland as the world's greatest left-hander. It also rather strangely ranked those three similarly-minded crowd-pleasures Trumper, Duleepsinhji and Compton on the same rung. — WORLD COPYRIGHT)

TIT FOR TAT

THE LATE HEYWOOD BROUN was greatly amused one time when he received a circular from an automobile firm that read:

"You are cordially invited to participant in our grand 100.00 dollar prize essay contest. Each participant may submit one or more essays of 100 words or less, advertising our automobile, and the winner will receive the grand cash prize of 100.00 dollar. Essay will remain the property of the undersigned."

Broun, who at that time was under a very lucrative contract with the New York World Telegram for his column, took a sheet of paper and wrote to the car firm as follows:

"You are cordially invited to participate in my grand 10.00 dollar prize automobile contest. Each participant may submit one or more automobiles, fully equipped, of his own manufacture, and the winner will receive two of my columns in a gilt-edged frame and 10.00 dollars in gold as the grand cash prize. The automobile submitted must be brand-new, and must be shipped f.o.b. New York. The unsuccessful automobiles will remain the property of the undersigned.—Heywood Broun.

"Life" Breaks Record

A. V. M. Productions "Life", a picture in Tamil, which is screened as Morning Show every Sunday at Kohinoor is nearing its thirtieth run Looking to the crowds it attracts, despite its non-stop run, "Life" has broken the record of other Tamil pictures in the city. With a powerful story, full of drama and pathos, and parading types of characters epitomising life in Free India "Life" in many respects is a mirror of life. Hence its universal appeal to the classes and masses. It's Socialist ideology, hit at anti-social evils like black-market and exaltation of the life and work of the common man have a "kick", which gingers up sequences at various stages. Apart from the story, "Life" is a parade of stars and top-songsters of Madras. Vyjayantimala whose name is a rage in dance circles plays the role of heroine with wit and vivacity. Sahasranaman as the "go-easy" man-about-town, and Ramachandran as "Progressive writer" are impressive, and in some situations reach Classic heights. Smti D. K. Pattammal and M. L. Vasanta-Kumari give a treat in music scores. Lalita and Padmini add dance hits to song hits. Such is "Life".

LOST AND FOUND

When we lost my small daughter's glove on the road outside our house I got a postcard and wrote on it: "Lost—a child's glove" and one or two particulars, and I pinned it on the front gate. That notice was there all through the rest of that Saturday and through Sunday right up to tea-time. Then at tea-time there was a knock at the door. I opened it and there stood a beefy red-faced smiling policeman who asked if anybody had handed the glove in. I said "no". He said: "Come out in the road with me a minute", and we crossed over the grass verge and stood in the middle of the roadway. He nodded to my front gate with the notice still pinned on it. "Lost—a child's glove. Inquire within". Then he nodded to my neighbour's gate. There was a notice pinned on to that It said: "Found—a child's glove Inquire within."

—FRANK TILSLEY IN A BROADCAST.

PROBLEMS OF THE INDIAN PRESS—VI

GENERALLY SPEAKING

BY S. NATARAJAN

MUCH of the work of the press has to do with criticism of Government and of the personnel of the administration.

It is when the criticism creates a feeling in the administrator, or civil servant, or minister, rightly or wrongly, that he has been wronged or when a newspaper believes that it is being subjected to restrictions of an unwarrantable kind that friction arises.

There have to be moreover some dealings with business both internally and externally. For these reasons, I have dealt with the position of the press vis-a-vis Government and Business and touched lightly on the working conditions of journalists. Pressure on journalists generally comes from these two forces in society but not always as the naive expect. Part of the pressure is exercised crudely but it is the less successful part. Most of it arises from social conditions. Since the Newspaper is now become Big Business, the interest of the press tends at times to coincide with those of Business. As Business is competitive, there are clashes of interest which lead to "exposures," "denunciations" and attacks in the Press. But, with rare exceptions, the gold bug is present in practically all newspapers, certainly in the big ones.

There is always a certain uneasiness in the office when it is suspected that considerations other than those relating to news-worthiness have influenced publication.

And it is surprising how newspapermen do tend to quarrel with their bread and butter.

Omission & Commission

Some months back I was talking it over with a minister and he expressed some surprise that the press did not take notice of a fairly important case of black-marketing. He was convinced that it could not have been accidental.

I smiled and told him that there was an easy way out. When such cases did occur, the Director of Publicity should press-note it to all newspapers. Since the rounding up of even one black-marketer was an advertisement to the Government, the greatest publicity to it should be secured. Sometimes, it is possible to miss an item of this sort. At other times, it is inexplicable. But, since part of the punishment for offences against the law is public censure, I think that newspapermen who connive at silence are as much to blame as the actual offenders.

On the other hand, on more than one occasion I have found that the first attention of a newspaper was drawn to a case by a request for no-publication.

All in all, the Indian Press is not corrupt in the usual sense of being bribable. And again, one does not know whether to marvel at this excess of virtue or to bemoan the lapses which are openly associated with some of our best names in journalism.

But as a general hint to the public, I would say that the press is capable neither of making one seem better or worse than one actually is. It is at any rate a healthy attitude both for the press and the public.

I have generally discouraged any attempt to keep news out of the paper because it tends to lower the morale of the office. It is one of those embarrassing requests—another is advance information regarding examination results or racing events—which often come to a journalist. Ninety per cent of the trouble which newspapers have with the public is out of these little favours that are sought but ought not to be.

In certain countries it is the practice for newspapers to publish prominently the interest that the paper represents. That is a step which would help a great deal to enable the public in making up its mind on national questions. It would not, I admit, meet all contingencies but it would be very helpful indeed if the individuals behind the newspaper were clearly indicated. There is an impression not only among the ordinary public but even sometimes in government circles and among ministers that business interests have a much firmer hold on the newspaper industry than the facts warrant. It is difficult to disabuse men who are convinced, even prejudiced, on the wrong things.

And it is not only about business interests.

Story Of A Minister

There is a classic story of the Chief Minister of a State who protested against te blatant prejudice shown by the local newspaper which had committed the heinous sin of publishing a speech of his with only one "cheers", where the other newspapers had given two or three. Not all ministers, thank heavens, are cast in this mould, but many of them are not very different.

Frequently an editor is rung up by a Minister, who feels that Socialists or Communists have undue advantage in his columns, and told that something better is expected of him. This is not coercion because the relations between ministers and the Press are very cordial, and such exchanges mean nothing until one side or the other decides that his integrity has been insulted.

Many an editor has had occasion to tell a minister that there is trouble in his Secratariat and, if it said in sufficiently confidential circumstances, it will not be received without appreciation. There are, of course, ministers who tend to adopt a dictatorial tone just as there are editors, who claim a certain prerogative to speak on behalf of the "people".

Public Interest

Few persons realise how welcome in a newspaper office are "Letters to the Editor". Once in a way we do get a letter or two that is worth reading and, therefore, worth printing. Usually it is brought in by someone who thinks that a great favour is being done him by the office. On the other hand, there are the inveterate letter-writers, like the inveterate question-askers at public meetings, who seem to be trying to establish a record. But generally the public never registers a reaction. To a large extent that is because every newspaper seems to have its clientele and these are more keen on reading their news and views in a familiar form than in what it actually contains. The only occasion when the reader seems interested in a newspaper office is when his grandniece has passed the Inter Science Examination and wants her photograph in the paper or his nephew is going abroad for foreign studies and also wants his picture.

There are so many castes and subcastes in the country that it is sometimes hard to do a thing without being the first to have done it, particularly for women; and this is as good an excuse as any for appearing on the page. If the rest of the world were as interested in what we do as we ourselves are, it would be a pleasure to accept all these but the existing circumstances compel these little touches of personal vanity to be charged to advertisement. There are some newspapers that are so

(Continued on Page 28)

"Picture Of A Party Talking To Itself"

Hutton in The Philadelphia Inquirer.

Bombay Rains And Malabar Dhoti

BY PROF. N. H. ATHRAYA

WE hate, we say, when we actually love. It is a case of not knowing fully the working of our mind. Take the dhoti and this author for instance. He has been imagining, he is disliking the dhoti—done the Madrasee way.

Secretly, he has been all along admiring it. He himself recognised the fact only a few days back. The Bombay rains opened his eyes.

When he enquired of himself why he had a queer feeling against the cylindrical dhoti (while he is all admiration for the cylindrical saree) he got another important answer. It is important, because it lends itself for generalisation.

The author tried in his private chambers to do the dhoti the Malabar way. He failed. The dhoti won't just 'stand'. It slipped.

How do they retain it then? They use a belt or a pin or a peculiar gadget or what. No, they do not do the Punjabee way. (I have observed it.) They don't tie a knot; they they tuck it. "What is wrong with me? I am not able to do this small thing. It is not "Katha Kali" to require years of arduous practice." This author could have as well learnt it from a Madrasee neighbour who is all too obliging. He did not. He promptly hated those who are adept at doing that kind of dhoti. It is clearly a case of jealousy, disappointment and the consequent shifting of contempt on the object we admire, but which we are unable to imitate.

A few days back, the challenge was renewed. The author was caught in the Bombay rains. Despite his rain-coat, umbrella and gum-boots he got wet all over. He has been getting drenched ever since, and for aught he knows, he has no personal objection to getting drenched. All the objection arises because of the clothes—they have to be changed every time he goes out, and he has neither the patience, nor the stock of clothes to do it.

As if to taunt him, there is a Madrasee at seeing distance going non-challantly with his dhoti in the rains. Perhaps one of the most flexible dresses—he manages thigh deep waters, and there is no awkwardness about it either. The Bombay way of wearing dhoti is not as graceful or as PURPOSEFUL. To make it still worse, many do not know how to wear it. They will look better for not wearing any thing at all!

In times of heavy rains, the Bombay dhoti is flexible to an extent but awkward, while the Malabar dhoti is flexible "and" graceful "and" purposeful. It is so easy to wear (for them—not for this author, as yet at any rate) and easier still to unwear! Can any think of unwearing —why, even adjusting—the pants with such agility? One requires at least a dry clean floor for that.

* *

Malabar has good rains though not Madras. Perhaps rains suggested their dress. Or perhaps something else. It might have been the question of washing. The dhotis are easily washed, dried and tidily folded. Or it might have been the question of tailoring. One difference between frock and dhoti is one is very costly to do. Perhaps our partiality for it is due to the high cost that goes into its making. If most of us can fall for frocks (atleast mentality!) how is it even a few of us do not fall for the dhoti? Can it be because it is "swadeshi"? (After the advent of freedom we seem to dislike all swadeshi products, including the government!) Or is it because it is associated with the Madrasees? It is associated with the Burmese too. The coffee is associated with the Madrasee—we don't avoid the Coffee House for that reason.

* *

When we see fashionable things a neighbour of ours does or wears, we copy instantly. Why not we apply the same rule to fine things? Madrasee dhoti is easily the finest thing. If it is very hot, you can fold it; if it rains very heavily, you can fold it four! Rains, dust-storm, flood or heavy-frost, it comes handy. It is available to the most meagre purse. Like the bush-coat, it is most economical. I have an itch of a feeling it is easy to wear. An acquaintance of mine tells me that it requires one lesson of seven seconds' duration. If I practise it thrice, I become an adept at it. Already I feel one!

Malabar dhoti is also like Malabar medicine—you take a simple medicine and just thrice and you are okay. I don't like medicine whether it be of Malabar or Manchuria but I like the dhoti. Next time you see me under the rain in solid comfort, above the genuine protection of a cylindrical dhoti, don't stare at me. If you do, you will be staring at the most sensible thing a Bombay-man can do!

BIGGEST MAMMAL, STILL AFRAID OF MAN

But Domesticated Elephant Is A Good 'Thinking Servant'

WILD elephants normally live in herds of 30 to 50, covering great distances in their annual search for fodder. During the monsoon months from June to October they graze on bamboo in the hill-country, moving from slope to slope in roughly weekly progression, writes J. H. Williams in the, "Leader".

The herds know their yearly cycle of grazing grounds, and in their annual passage wear well-defined tracks along the ridges of the hills. In places where they have to descend down the side of a watershed they will move in Indian file, gradually wearing the track into a series of steps as regular as a staircase.

Although they hate being disturbed, they seldom stampede like other big game. With uncanny intelligence they will close up around one animal as though drilled, and wait while he decides the best line of retreat. Then, maintaining perfect discipline, they follow him irresistibly—over any obstruction, like steam-rollers. If they cannot locate the danger exactly, they will retreat in a column three or four abreast along the track from which they have come.

Most wild elephant calves are born between March and May, and I believe that the mother will carry a month-old calf in her trunk if she is disturbed. The tracks of a baby calf will disappear from the spoor of a herd travelling hard, despite the impossibility of its being hidden or keeping up with the mature animals.

Maternity Ward

The birth of a calf is quite a family event in a herd of wild elephants, and I have on several occasions camped close to what I may call the maternity ward. For many years I could not understand the bellowing and trumpeting of the herd at night, when most calves are born, but the fuss is, without any doubt, made in order to protect the mother and calf from intruders, and especially from tigers.

The noise is terrifying. The ward may cover an area of a square mile, and during the day the herd will graze all over it, surrounding the mother and calf and closing ranks round them at night. The places chosen as wards always conform to the same pattern—lying within the loop of a river and thus defended on three sides by a bank and water course.

It is a peculiar thing that the elephant, which becomes so accustomed to man, and has such confidence in him after training, should be so afraid of him before domestication, and it is due to this fear that elephants do singularly little damage to village crops. This damage has been most unfairly exaggerated, and in Upper Burma the extermination of elephants was actually begun on unreliable advice. But solitary animals may cause great havoc, and become bold enough to drive off any human interference. Such animals, however, are always killed eventually with guns or traps.

Only Protection

Ordinary fences are no good as protection against elephants, and the Burma Posts and Telegraph services know only too well that an elephant has merely to lean against a telegraph pole to push it over, or to grip it with his trunk and heave it out of the ground. The only effective restriction is the punge fence, made of a series of sharpened and roasted bamboo stakes of varying length. One end of a stake is stuck into the ground at an angle of 30 degrees, with the point upwards and outwards, while on the outside of the fence, concealed in the undergrowth, are very short stakes gradually increasing in length from a few inches to four or five feet, so that the depth of the whole fence may be as much as nine yards. I have seen wild boar stampeded into a punge fence and killed outright—skewered through the chest and out through the shoulders; and if an elephant runs on to a punge a stake may well pierce right through a foreleg, holding the animal by a barb like a fish-hook.

Herds are not always suspicious, and I have on occasions ridden on one of my own tuskers right into a herd of close on 50, passing so close to the wild giants that I could have struck a match on their backs. Without being detected, I have also photographed wild calves of different ages playing in a mud wallow like so many children.

Elephant bulls fight head to head, and seldom pursue the attack to the death without one or other trying to break away and thereby exposing the most vulnerable parts of his body to a deadly slash from a tusk between the hind legs.

Old Myth

Some males never grow tusks, but they are not on that account at any disadvantage in a fight for the strength saved by the non-appearance of tusks is absorbed into the size and weight of the body, and especially of the trunk—which becomes so strong that it can flail off an opponent's tusk as though it were made of rotten timber rather than solid ivory.

One of the most delightful myths about wild elephants is that old tuskers and females drop out of the happy domesticity of herd life when they realise they have become a burden to their friends, and finally drift away to die in a traditional cemetery hidden in the depths of the forest.

I shall try to explain away the myth by describing what really happens, taking the case of a fine old bull who has left the herd at the age of about 75 and taken to a solitary life. He has given up travelling great distances in a seasonal cycle, and remains in the headwaters of a remote creek. It has become enough for him to devote all his time to grazing, resting and taking care of his health. During the monsoon life is easy enough fodder being plentiful, and he stays up in the hills. Then, as the hot season approaches, and there are jungle fires, he finds himself too old and tired to search for the varied diet he needs, and his digestion suffers.

Fever sets in, and he moves to live at the pool above the gorge, sunk to a thin trickle, but sufficient to maintain abundant green fodder. He is perfectly happy, although weak and scrawny, but one sultry evening he grows giddy, and falls staggering into the shrunken pool never to rise again. He dies without a struggle, and the tired old heart just stops ticking.

As the monsoon breaks in the leaden heat of evening a day or so later, a five-foot wall of water strikes the carcase and buffets it over the waterfalls to be battered by hundreds of tons of debris-laden water. Broken up, it has disappeared without trace within a week....

Battle For Mate

The mating of wild elephants is very private. The bull remains outside the herd as usual and his lady-love comes out to meet him at a previously arranged spot in the jungle, giving the herd the slip in the evening and rejoining them at dawn. Sometimes a rival bull intervenes, and a duel ensues, but there is never a general dog-fight within the herd.

Without there being any appearance of season, two animals become attracted to one another. In other words, they fall in love, and weeks of courtship may take place. Eventually the mating is consummated and the pair will keep together as they graze along, the honey-moon continuing all the time. My own belief is that it lasts until the female has been pregnant for ten months—that is, until she has become aware of pregnancy.

The average female mates between the ages of seventeen and twenty, apparently feeling some natural urge. Gestation lasts 22 months, and the companionship of the male is replaced during that time by that of a female friend, or "auntie," who never leaves the expectant mother's side. Their association is founded on mutual help among animals, the instinctive knowledge that it needs two mothers to protect a calf against the tigers who yet manage to kill 25 per cent of all calves born.

After birth, the calf is kept between the mother and "auntie" all round the clock, and to kill the calf the tiger has to defeat both mother and "auntie" by attacking them separately and driving them off. "Auntie" will fight vigorously on behalf of her friend's offspring, and on many occasions I have had to dress lacerated wounds on both their backs.

A mother elephant in captivity has no fear that man will injure her calf and I have handled a new-born baby dwarf under its mother's belly standing it upon a little platform so that it could reach the nipples. The mother seemed very amused by this necessity thinking it a great joke.

Childhood

The calf will follow its mother for three or four years, and is suckled over that period. The suckling position, between the forelegs, gives the calf perfect protection.

At birth the trunk is a useless member growing sideways so as to allow the calf to suck more easily through the mouth, and does not become flexible for about four months.

At the age of between five and six the calf learns gradually to collect its own fodder, and suckling is abandoned progressively by the mother, who will have an average of four calves during her lifetime. Twins are not uncommon, and it is quite usual to see a pair of calves of different ages following at their mother's heel.

After weaning, young elephants go through an awkward stage featuring a truculent desire for independence in very much the same way as human boys and girls, reaching at 15 or 16 all the recognisable upheaval of undecided adolescence.

Later, young males do a lot of often very enterprising flirting with the contemporary females, but the average elephant does not show any sign of sex-anger ('musth') before 25 years, reaching his physical prime between 35 and 45, and dwindling into impotence after the 60th year when he will become quite docile again even during periods of 'musth'—although he must never be trusted until well over 60 at those times when he is inflamed with 'musth.'

Thinking Servant

By the time it is 25, a well-trained elephant should be able to understand all of 24 separate words of command, quite apart from the rider's foot-signals, and he ought also to be able to pick up five different things from the ground when asked and pass them up to his rider. I have seen an efficient elephant pick up not only a pipe dropped by his owner, but also a lighted cheroot.

An elephant will tighten a chain around a log by giving it a sharp tug and he will also loosen it with a shake and a waggle—using his trunk like a human hand.

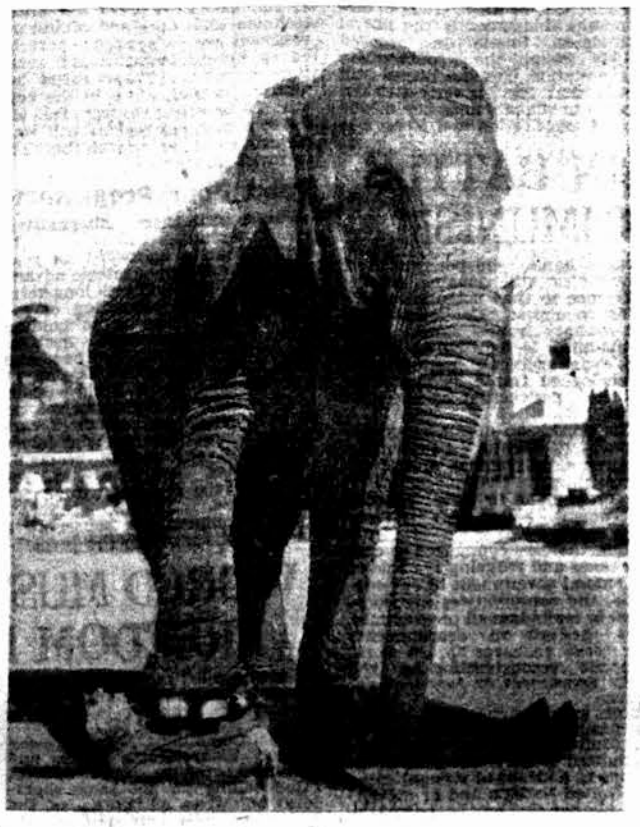
No elephant works mechanically, as other animals do, and he never stops learning because he is always thinking. I do not believe that 'an elephant never forgets," but his little actions are always revealing an intelligence which finds impromptu solutions for new difficulties. If, for example, he cannot reach an itching part of his body with his trunk he will often pick up a long stick and give himself a good scratch with that, throwing it away and looking for another one if his first choice was the wrong length.

If he pulls up a tussock of grass by the roots, and with it a lump of earth, he will clean it by banging it on his knee or by rinsing it under running water if there is a source handy. And he will extract a pill the size of an aspirin from a tamarind like a cricket ball—and then hand it you with a sarcastic politeness which seems to mock you for thinking you could fool him.

Many young elephants develop the naughty habit of plugging up the wooden bell they wear around their necks with good stodgy mud or clay, muffling the clappers so that they can steal quietly through the trees on marauding expeditions into neighbouring groves of cultivated bananas.

Indeed, they are as fascinating—and as endearing—as they are statuesque.

BREATH-TAKING!



It's just as well an elephant never forgets, or KEEPER TOM BARTLETT would be finding this trick more breath-taking than it is. But he knows he can trust ROSIE to control her more than three-ton weight as she gingerly places a massive foot on his chest at the Bristol Zoo.

Army Of Democracies Can't March On Empty Stomach

FIRST FRONT IN BATTLE AGAINST COMMUNISM

WORLD MUST BE ASSURED FREEDOM FROM WANT

BY MICHAEL STRAIGHT

In the war against the Soviet, America's battle lines are not on Times Square, but lie in the swampy terrain of Korea, jungles of Indo-China and the streets of Berlin. But the war against communism is global and Democracies can win it only when the world is assured freedom from want.

THERE are no longer many opportunities for America to cooperate with Soviet Communism. But there are major choices to be made in the means of opposing Communism and of strengthening the non-Communist world. The survival of democracy depends quite substantially on the clarity and honesty with which these choices are placed before the American people.

As the choices are unravelled two basic approaches may emerge. They cross the shifting lines of party, class and faith as these lines have formed to meet traditional problems of the past. Yet ultimately they correspond to the classical definitions of conservatism and liberalism as these attitudes have expressed themselves in the past writes Michael Straight in "New Republic"

The first approach stresses institutions; the second, human values. The first sees in power the means of combating Communism, the second stresses progress.

As futher illustration, take five aspects of the present struggle and contrast in each the conservative and liberal points of view. We find on the liberal side bold men such as Paul Hoffman and George Marshall, and on the conservative side "leftists" whose intent seems to be the division of society into the damned and the condemned: those consigned to the outer darkness as "fellow travellers" and those who accept the inevitability of war.

Appeal In Communism

In analyzing the basis and appeal of world Communism, the conservative begins by a defense of the status quo He may concede that two-thirds of the world's peoples live in hunger and poverty caused by low productivity and exploitation. He does not concede that these millions are demanding rapid improvement in their lives with a force that cannot be denied. For the same reason he does not concede that Communism, which agitates for rapid change, has any mass appeal. Consequently the conservative is compelled by his original premise consistently to underestimate the appeal and the threat of world Communism

Yet, the threat is only too clear. The conservative undertakes to explain it in terms of the power of Russia as a police state, backed by its agents and by its armies.

James Burnham, the arch-conservative in the sense in which the term is defined here, is totally indifferent to the conditions that give rise to Communism, and largely unconcerned with economic programs to alleviate those conditions. In his new book, The Coming Defeat of Communism, he is concerned solely with power is and not-at-all with the purpose sfor which power is used. Russia to him is a national power, opposed by the national power of the United States. The task is to destroy Soviet power by the extensive use of Soviet techniques Since his programme is devoid of all social principles and concerned only with the destruction and the creation of power, it appeals equally to the amorality of the ex-Communist and the reactionary.

In contrast, the liberal approach to Communism has been a humanist approach. Its first premise has been the insistence that for two-thirds of the world's people the satus quo is intolerable and demands rapid change. Therefore it has acknowledged the potential of the Communist appeal.

A classical statement of this approach was made thirty years ago by Lord Keynes

Whatever the content of Russian communism may be, it represents a gigantic human enterprise. In it men have resolutely embraced a purpose of reform and live tensely under the discipline that faith instills in them. It is simply a misunderstanding of the European to expect that he can hear unmoved that call to new action when lie has no standard of a cause as great to unfurl in opposition.

That high point of respect for the Communist appeal was maintained in the thirties by the contrasts of capitalist depression and the need for a common front to fascist aggression. It was maintained in the war years by the Soviet military effort.

Soviet Bid For Dictatorship

Since the war Soviet Communism has emerged as an aggressive dictatorship. Consequently the liberal attitude to Russia has moved swiftly toward the conservative interpretation. Yet the liberal still insists that for poverty-stricken peoples to whom democracy means foreign exploitation and Moscow is a vague name, the potential of Communism still remains. An indifference to that potential, a decision to oppose Communism on the military front alone while Communism is fighting on economic social political cultural and psychological fronts, is to gurantee the destruction of the free world.

The opposition of American democracy to Soviet Communism repuires a programme, and it requires Allies.

A programme in turn requires government action and government funds.

Since they are committed to cutting taxes and reducing the role of the federal government in our economy, the conservatives are compelled to minimizze all programmes. They hesitate on rearmament; they resist endeavor to aid world economic reconstruction by the public investment of American resources.

Both major parties, for example are committed to full support of the United Nations. Both are committed to the Point Four programme as a means of strengthening the United Nations and of preventing further Communist encroachment in backward areas. This year the conservatives in Congress have sent the Point Four programme off to a flying start with appropriations cut down ot one-hundredth of one cent in every dollar of our national income.

Second, a policy of opposing Communism requires allies.

The American conservative lacks allies in today's world.

Where alliances are necessary, the conservative, fearful of positive programmes, seeks allies among those who profess anti-Communism

Our best allies, Burnham explains are those "who can be relied on to resist Communism to the end.' General de Gaulle qualifies at once, since he alone in France is "firm". Franco, presumably, is such another. A "united front with the Vatican" is a first priority; "the supposed argument that the Catholic Church is a 'totalitarians movement' is, quite apart from its abstract truth or falsity, simply irrelevant."

To the liberal, in contrast, democracy is not a relic, to be paraded on ceremonial occasions, but a principal weapon and means of salvation.

America's first task to the liberal is to raise the living standards of the world to the minimum level at which democratic gvernment becomes feasible. The method is by strengthening the existing and potential forces of democracy, if necessary in opposition to their rulers where these rulers represent a feudal past or a contemporary police state.

The Point Four programme is one example of this conflict which remains unresolved. The majority of the backward areas for which technical assistance and capital investment are proposed are governed by unrepresentative and reactionary rulers. These rulers are also our present allies in the cold war. To be effective, technical assistance to these regions will lead directly to social reform therefore to social upheaval

Point Four Programme

Faced with these alternatives, the conservatives will choose to keep the areas backward for reasons of short-term strategic advantage; the liberal will seek long-term security by the promotion of social reform. There is no guiding rule in every case. The decision may often be a matter of pace and degree. Yet the choice is present and pressing on a world scale. Land reform in Italy, tax reform in France, the destruction of cartels in Germany are social issues omplict in our present economic programmes, which we have refused to face and yet cannot for long ignore.

Neither liberal nor conservative has a final answer to the perplexing contrast between constitutional principles and Communist practices. Yet a contrast in views is clear.

The Communist works away among lower-income groups and within progressive organizations, often calling for the same short-term objectives as those of the non-Communist Left. The conservative lacks understanding and sympathy for the non-Communist Left, is objectives and its organizations. With faith in its ability to defeat the Communists, and no belief in progress as the alternative to Communism, he turns toward repression by legislation.

For Burnham, outlawing the Communist Party in all free nations is simply the first step The objective is "liquidation", De Gaulle is favoured in the belief that he alone is willing to line up the hundred thousand "harcore" French Communists against a wall and execute them.

The liberal, in contrast, has assumed that once suppression starts it has no end. He has worked with Communists in the belief that disagreement on ultimate aims ddi no tprelude cooperation on short-term objectives.

That policy was clearly wrong. Ultimate aims and short-term aims can never be separated, and in the case of Communists and liberals are in basic conflict. Nor are there good and bad Communists. The Communist Party is a recruiting ground for subversion and espionage. Whoever joins it, either through guilty conscience or idealism, ends by losing all conscience and all ideals.

Yet for the liberal suppression is no answer. Instead, it breeds a totally false sense of security. For America's front lines in this struggle are not on Times Square but in the jungles of Indo-China and the streets of Berlin. In addition, Russia is so far superior to America in matters of suppression that once we decide to fight with her weapons we are lost.

The Defeat Of Communism

With great precision Burnham analyzes the weaknesses of world Communism. With equal force he argues that our policy makes sense only if it foresees Communism's ultimate defeat. He recommends measures of psychological warfare that are valuable. But none begins to add up to defeat.

And no wonder.

For the truth is that concentrating on the cold war will never permit a solution to the underlying conflict.

The Russians know this. Their programme is to achieve world conquest by exploiting the inner weakness of democracy. To the extent that we concentrate on the cold war and ignore the developing imbalances within our society, we play into Soviet hands.

America's strength in the Berlin airlift, startled the Russians. Yet it was entirely within their frame of reference. America's failure to collapse in a postwar depression really shook the Russians. It was a development outside their realm of discourse and in defiance of their theology.

The cold war was largely a fight over the breakup and division of the world. Today the world is more or less divided. A shift in concentration from the cold war to the strengthening of the non-Communist world is our first task in defeating Communism.

The elements of strength for the non-Communist world include its military power, its economic stability, its solidarity and the faith of its peoples.

On each of these issues choices are developing that cannot be ignored.

America Must Dare To Act

Prevalent in high circles is the enervating conviction that the American people are weary of major international endeavours and hostile to new ideas.

If this is true then we are in danger, even if we continue economically to progress. Thirty years ago Keynes noted that the appeal of Communism was not primarily economic and could not be countered by economic action alone; it consisted not of the substance but of the fervour of Communist faith.

In this context, the central threat of conservatism is its complacency and its resistance to new ideas. Liberalism, on the contrary, welcomes new ideas and thrives on impatience.

America was born in rebellion against colonial oppression. We fought a civil war to resolve a moral issue. We inspired the League of Nations and the United Nations. We lifted ourselves from depression by the New Deal. We said in depression that we had nothing to fear. Why, at the peak of our power, should we be afraid?

SHAW 94—PSHAW!

Ayot St. Lawrence,
Welwyn, Herts.

BY DR. F. E. LOEWENSTEIN

Founder of the Shaw Society and Shaw's "official biographer and remembrancer" the man who in Shaw's own words, "on many points is better informed than Mr. Shaw himself." George Bernard Shaw will be 94 on July 26.

NEVER more often than once in a century, if even that, the evolutionary forces throw up an outstanding figure: Goethe was born just under 200 years after Shakespeare, and Shaw more than 100 years after Goethe. It is interesting to observe the great disparity in age between Goethe's father and mother; and the fact that when Shaw was born his father was 42 and his mother 26. He was their third and last child and only son, born four years after their marriage in Dublin, then a part of the United Kingdom and now the capital of the Republic of Ireland.

We shall never know what made Lucinda Gurly marry this lovable but slightly ineffectual elderly bachelor, who had been pensioned off in the good old Irish way when his Government job became obsolete. She soon regretted it, as it became apparent that this George Carr Shaw was not the teetotaller she had expected to marry. She consoled herself by making music the pivot of her life.

Double Inheritance

Goethe once said that for his stature and the serious conduct of his life, he had to thank his father; for his amiable nature and the urge for poetry, his mother.

As far as stature goes, G.B.S. was a true Shaw; the serious conduct of his life, however, his iron willpower and his indomitable spirit, he inherited from his mother as well as her even temper. The love for music, which he transformed into the music of words, he inherited from both parents.

When Shaw was one year old, his father became a mill-owner and partner in the newly founded firm of Clibborn & Shaw, a gentlemanly occupation as behoved the second cousin of a baronet, though slightly marred by the fact that there was a village shop attached to the mill. Still, this was not so bad as the fact that his wife's father, the Squire Whitcroft was a pawnbroker and might have even started life as a porter in Shelbourne's Hotel in Dublin.

Not Yet President

Number three Upper Synge Street, now 33 Synge Street complete with plaque (to the "author of many plays"), saw Shaw's birth on July 26, 1856; on the 29th it was announced in "Freeman's Journal," the Dublin paper patronized by Irish Protestants. The issue of the 26th contained Parliamentary reports from London (by Magnetic Telegraph) of speeches made the previous day by Mr. Disraeli and Lord Palmerston. Queen Victoria was not to become Empress of India for another 20 years, and Abraham Lincoln had still to wait five years to be elected President of the United States.

It is not quite certain at what time the first Shaw of the branch to which G.B.S. belongs went over to Ireland. He probably was a gentleman-adventurer, the younger son of a younger son, who left his native Scotland in the seventeenth century, went to Hampshire and from there to Ireland where he acquired or was awarded forfeit lands in the southern part of it. The Shaws are a sect of the clan Mackintosh and claim descendancy from the second son (called Shaw) of Macduff, Thane of Fife, of Shakespeare fame. These Irish Shaws intermarried with Protestant families.

There is no record of any other outstanding personality in Shaw's famil tree.

No Early Genius

Shaw's genius did not become notic able either to him or to others durin his first 20 years of life. He had bee baptised a member of what was the the Established Church of Ireland b one of his uncles, a Reverend Gentl man, assisted by the sexton in place another uncle who did not turn up. H was never confirmed.

He attended several schools, learnin what interested him and leaving th rest severely alone. When he w about 12 years old, he invented a cha racter Lobjoe (derived from Dicken Lobjoit). This Lobjoe, who was som thing like the Vice in the old Miraci plays, was inserted into the tale of th Iliad, which his inventor read at th time in Lord Derby's translation, t amuse his fellow-scholars of the We leyan Connexial School.

Lobjoe, I'm told, tied strings acros the pathway to trip up the bulky Aja got under the table, knotting Nestor beard around one of its legs, and fille Agamemnon's helmet with dirt, an in cident which was not only describe in words but illustrated by a sketc showing the hero putting on his head gear.

In 1871, Shaw entered the office o a firm of land agents, became chief ca shier within five years, gave notice an left for London. "And this did wit her singing the Lorelei," as the son goes. In Shaw's case, she was personi fied by a mesmeric conductor and tea cher of singing with the gipsy nam of Lee.

He shared the Shaw household, an with George Carr and Barney Sha (Uncle William), was one of the tr that acted as fathers to young Georg

Unwise Curiosity

Shaw later said that it is unwise t be curious about a favourite autho because the actual facts of his life a for the most part mere accidents, an have no more to do with his genius than the shape of his nose; less, pe haps. Whilst this is true as far a his later years are concerned, whe instead of things happening to him, h happened to the world, the first 2 years of his life left their mark on hi for good: this son of three fathers b came the father of Shaw, the genius.

He departed from Dublin in 187 in the wake of Lee, whom his mothe had followed to London with her tw daughters, Agnes, the younger one d ing shortly afterwards. He deville for Lee, got a job with the Londo branch of Edison's Telephone Co., soo

(Continued on Page 27)

IRENE DUNNE DRIVES IN STATE

Crowds on the Thames Embankment cheered IRENE DUNNE as Queen Victoria, when she drove by in a semi State landau drawn by grey horses and flanked by outriders in resplendant uniforms. The scene was a reconstruction of the Queen's return to London after 15 years seclusion at Windsor, following the death of Prince Albert. It will be one of the high spots in the film of the American novel about Victorian London, "The Mudlark"

DEAD FATHER WARNS LIVING SON

True Story Of Adventures In Spirit Communication

BY A. B. CHOTHIA

BEFORE I proceed to narrate some of my personal experiences and glimpses of the life beyond, I beg to assure my readers that there is not a single exaggerated or untrue incident they will read beyond what has actually happened in my life.

Many minor but interesting details have to be left out owing to pressure of space.

I had an intense desire from my young days to solve the riddle of Life and Death. Though religiously brought up, I had hardly any faith in any religion, religions which incessantly talked about eternal hell and eternal heaven. They appeared to me to be the work of priestly craft for their own benefit, and seemed to have done the utmost harm to humanity in the progress of evolution.

First Glimpse

At the age of about 22, I had read in some theosophical books about the possibility of human consciousness surviving in some subtler form, viz. the etheric body after death. The first glimpse of a subtler body came to me in 1895. I met a couple of my old school friends of whom I asked how certain schoolboys of poor parentage happened to have plenty of cash and seemed to be merry-making. I learnt that a Hindu Yogi or an ascetic was giving them correct bazar tips in cotton and opium speculation. I was introduced to the Yogi—an old person of prepossessing appearance who had a small room near the Bhuleshwar Temple. What I perceived there, was the first revelation of something beyond this life. A young Hindu lad of about 13, was hypnotised and put in complete slumber by that Yogi. The boy seemed to be dead to all outward appearance but feebly answered all the questions put to him by the Yogi. It seemed to me later on that the ascetic has some power by which he had perfect control over the boy's astral body. The boy used to describe in his trance the happenings at the Liverpool Cotton Market, as well as the opium sale held every month at Calcutta so minutely that probably even one who lived in these places all one's life could not describe them as accurately as the boy did. At first he foretold the daily sales of cotton at Liverpool correctly, as well as the monthly opium figures, which tips brought money for some of us.

After a time, the boy began to give incorrect results. The ogi asked the boy under hypnotism the reason of his incorrect replies. The latter replied that some higher power forbade him to answer for illicit gains but at the earnest request of the ascetic he gave a fast correct answer on that day.

Wonderful Description

During the trance the boy was in highest ecstasy of joy when he described the splendours of the mental or heavenly plane; and entreatingly and mos beseechingly appealed to the Yogi not to bring him back to this physical plane. It is beyond my pen to describe what boy saw and felt when his consciousness was working in the higher plane.

My desire to probe further into this mysterious subject was great. I requested the Yogi to ask the boy under hypnotic maniac, what the example in mathematics paper in the matric examination the next day was going to be. The Yogi consented and I noted down as rapidly as I could the words of the boy under trance in perfect English, of which language whether the boy nor the Yogi knew one word of. And when I showed the paper, though a wrong one to friends, they all said, such an example in higher mathematics could only b solved by a B.A. student. It occurre to me at the time that an advance student from life beyond, could hav possibly taken possession of the boy' astral body and dictated the example

I took a young cousin of mine, age about 15, for further investigation. H was also tried as a fit subject fo hypnotism by the ogi, but before h developed full powers he had to leav Bombay with his father. I asked m cousin whether he remembered any thing of what he saw or said in th trance but he replied he knew absolu tely nothing when he again came t the conscious plane.

Astounding Predictions

In 1909 a lady member of our family brought a Hindu astrologer and pal mist who examined my young brother Framroze's palm and told us that the poor boy was not likely to live two months, but if he survived the second month, the third was bound to be fatal. He also read from my brother's palm that a dear and near relation of our family would pass away before the approaching death of my brother Framroze. The prediction came too true.

My young sister Shirinbai was car ried away by plague 19 days previous to my brother's demise at the end of the third month. I, who did no believe in occult sciences, began t have faith in them. My horoscope was cast by the astrologer from the palm of my hand and the exact time and position of planets drawn by him.

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SHORT STORY

Man Dies, But Love Lives

BY G.O. D'ABREO

AS a boy Harindranath had no feathers in his cap. After trying his hand at many jobs, without success he finally arrived to the conclusion that slaving for anybody would not get him anywhere in the world. He took to business and, by a strange coincidence, discovered that he had a natural flair for it. His income, though it did not touch a fat sum, was quite sufficient and slowly increasing.

It was in this phase of his life that he had met the girl of his dreams. That was what he had thought or, as a matter of fact, what he had considered to be his true sentiments. It was veritably love at first sight and Harindranath, like other youths, began to wake up to his personal appearance. It was just a matter of vanity and he saved every morning, cropped his hair once a week and changed his clothes every other day. It became a habit to appear spick and span, all on account of that girl he had fallen in love with. But the strangest part of it all was that he had hardly even spoken to her!

Indeed, how strange are the ways of youth! The sun light gleams in their eyes and their blood flows with wine and the freshness of the morning. They look to the stars for their reach and, like little Napoleons, nothing is impossible. Their spirits are full with unflinching hope and desire. Ambition flares with an unquenchable intensity and the world appears like a demi-Eden of happiness, contentment and plenty. Should little disappointments come their way, then despair and despondency becomes their lot for just that certain while and, when another and newer butterfly swims into their ken, they soon forget the former as they are once again in love with the latter. Thus their little world brightens again with the same ideals and aspirations. But in the case of Harindranath love did not come to him temporarily—it meant to stay there for good.

Every day he had seen her on the upper deck of the bus. Her eyes reminded him of mischievous imps, whilst her full lips looked like two petals of a red rose placed one above the other. Her dark waving hair conjured to his mind the idea of a rippling pool on which he longed to sail. Her figures was moulded like a Venetian Venus and the Great Sculptor, he thought, who had chiselled her out of shapeless clay and transformed her into a perfect piece of Art. He had feasted his eyes on her every day, not in a manner so as to attract attention from anyone, but in a way which he alone knew—furtive and discreet and within the bounds of propriety.

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The desire to know her became so inherent in Harindranath that it had almost become an obsession. As he could find no other means of introduction he then it upon another scheme. If he could not succeed in getting to know her then the best possible channel would be, he thought, was to attract. This raised a series of insoluble problems. One idea after the other fell flat. Writing a note to her or approaching her with a pretentious "Hello, I think we've met before" was silly and a played out game. Any girl could have looked through the mask and the result would have been too obvious—either a curt choke off for a slap in the face would have brought an otherwise happy beginning to a sorrowful conclusion. He avoided all that and had decided to be on the safe side. He abided his time and was not, in the least, in a hurry.

Harendranath at twenty seven years of age had met with a great measure of success in life. More money came in and he lived according to his growing standard. He could afford a lot of things and had only one weakness, dressing, and took deligent care to increase his wardrobe to such an extent that he could change into a new suit everyday. This he discovered to his good luck, was the safest means to attract the girl of his dreams.

That he had succeeded in attracting her went without saying. Shanti began to notice him as an ordinary passenger at first. Later on this developed into curiosity until she began to evince a personal interest in him. According to her judgment, she surmised that Harindranath was holding a good position in a bank or a commercial firm of repute. It was with a feeling of self-importance that she began to realise, at a later stage, that this modern Beau Brummel only dressed up with the idea of attracting her personal attention towards him. Two little imps danced in her eyes and her lips curled into a mischievous smile.

To Harindranath the days that followed were memorable and eventful, something which he was not likely to forget up to his dying day. He had read a book entitled "How to get what you want". Therein the author had mentioned that anything could be got out of life. All that one had to do was to close one's eyes and imagine that one is getting the things that were most desired. It should be practised every night, before retiring to bed. He recollected how he had practised this lesson of concentration. He had always visualised the girl of his dreams sitting close to him, whispering soft words which had the aroma of the mellow moon and roses.

His greatest surprise had been on the day he had boarded the bus as possible care, even to the extent of smoothening out those minor details which are not discernible even by the acutest of eyes. He had opened his newspaper and began to scan the headlines. When the bus had halted at the next station he waited expectantly and anxiously. He strained his ears to catch the sound of sandalled feet climbing up the bus. As was the case, especially at this juncture, his heart began to pound heavily. Very soon he had known she would be up here, picking her way through the rows of passengers. He heard the rustle of her gorgeous saree and she would brush past him ever so gently, and then take her place on her favourite seat leaving in her trail a faint, sweet fragrance which disappeared like a will-o-the-wisp. It had almost become a routine. But one particular day the unexpected had occurred and it had swept Harindranath off his feet. One could have almost knocked him with a feather.

Faintly, like the soft, sweet strains of an Orphean melody there came to his ears the rustling sound of her silken saree. Harindranath's heart fluttered and he could feel the invisible Cupid driving his arrow deeper and deeper into his heart. He had waited for her to brush past him as usual. He waited....she had come close to him now....he had felt that she had lingered for just that soul-expectant second and before he could cast one of his furtive glances he found, with a great fluttering of heart and trembling of hand, that she had taken her seat next to him! He began to usual. He had taken especial care to don his new suit with the greatest thank the author who had showed him the way "How to get what you want." For to Harindranath it meant that all those things which he had been hoping for had come true. Like a sensitive poet his head swam into giddy heights and, in the merry-go-round of his fancies, he found that the girl of his dreams had crystallised to the very nymph who sat next to him.

All those who have been in love have experienced the same feeling—of trembling at first and a blundering attitude, amounting to awkwardness, in the presence of the loved one in the initial stages. Women, soft and delicate as they seem are in truth created with steel-like subtle charms through which she holds sway and dominance over men, especially where affairs of the heart are concerned. Naturally, gifted with wile and cunning she can, at anytime, contrive ways and means to get her man. To Shanti it was not difficult of forging the link of introduction. When her station had arrived she deliberately left the book she had brought along with her, lying on the seat. The impression that she had left it there absent-mindedly was too obvious for Harindranath. By the time he had discovered it the bus had already left and he could not possibly draw the owner's attention to it. His joy had known no bounds. He had made it a point to return the book the next day in person, thus affording him an outlet to that which he had always in view.

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He read the name, scrawled in a neat hand, on the title page inside the book and discovered that its owner was one Shanti by name. The deduction was plain and simple and did not require the profoundity of a Sherlock Holmes to unravel it. He had liked the name very much. It had the sound of the sweetness of nectar—something which brought back to him the spark of life and as the name implied, inner peace which is so conducive to human happiness. Like a frolicsome schoolboy, he wrote a small note and hid it between the pages. He had waited for the next day and, like an awkward lover, presented the book to her.

"Oh, thank you so much!" She had said with feeling and gratitude, "I thought I had missed it for ever. It's very kind of you Mr...." A hand lump had gone down Harindranah's throat. She had even asked him for his name...it appeared like a dream come true.

"Harindranath is the name". He stammered incoherently, "I...er..."

She smiled, acknowledged the intelligence gracefully saying: "I'm so thankful to you Mr. Harindranath for the recovery of my book. Honestly I am. My name is Shanti."

She watched him bow, ever so lightly, and inwardly smiled to herself, The bait had worked and she had hooked a fish. The rest she had left to time and the kind of initiative the young man took. And at her office the same day she opened the book and began to rumage within its pages for the note, she had suspected, she was sure to find. It was an old, old trick with young men of old ideas and Harindranath, though an astute fashioned as to where the age-old art of courtship was concerned. Her deduction was simple. Right enough she found it. In a legible scrawl she found the message. With a low, ironical laugh Shanti read it. It was the note of entreaty of a crazy love-sick youth to a crafty young girl dating her out to the pictures! She crumpled the note in her hand and looked out of the window, a haze had fallen over her eyes as she schemed and turned over the prospect of meeting him in her mind.

The first date led to many more and Harindranath, encouraged, began to take the initiative. Of one thing he was certain, he could never take advantage of her. He had loved her so much that he would not permit the depths and degradation of lust to overpower the lofty ideals of his undefiled love. He had been very sure of himself—he had almost felt it in his system that he had met the girl he was destined to marry. Foolish youth! he should have known—from the very beginning that in the end she would have left him in the lurch.

That happened many, many years ago. She had, as predicted, left him and married another. Love, which had opened a fairer and brighter vista, soon sank into the limbo of forgotten things. How beautiful and wonderful it is to be in love! How sad and sorrowful to be disappointed! Love, though it can be grand and sublime, yet it can be very cruel. To Harindranath, like any other human being, this misfortune was not taken too lightly. But, gradually, he had realised the error of fretting and pining away and soon picked himself up from the rut he had fallen into. If Love had been unkind and cruel to him, Dame Fortune and Fame were certainly not.

Harindranath had risen to be the wealthiest man in town. But most important of all he had the reputation of being the greatest philanthrophist. Such a revered and unselfish man had never lived. People loved him and all, including the rich and poor, had nothing ill to say of him. When he had died all of them had attended his funeral and all of them later, also had assembled in the very public hall he had built to hear his last will and testament. All the beneficiaries were also there, including his old flame, Shanti. Like a good man Harindranath provided amply for all and sundry. But like all good men—to however good they might be—there must be something wrong in them, he left to Shanti a costly, diamond-studded gold ring—that being the only souvenir of his intended marriage to her, which was according to his last will and testament "In grateful recognition of certain close confidences and acts of friendship".

Seated next to a famous astronomer at dinner was a seventeen-year-old girl student with a breezy manner. In the course of conversation she asked him: "What do you do for a living?"

"I study astronomy," the great man told her.

"What? At your age?" exclaimed the girl. "Why, I finished astronomy last year."

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Climbing up a wrapped box on a shelf, an ant saw a friend scurrying along the opposite edge at a great rate.

"Where on earth are you hurrying to?" inquired the first ant.

"Don't you see?" panted the other, indicating ahead of him.

"It says: 'Tear along dotted line.'"

'CORN IN THE MID-EAST'

Walker in 'The South Wales Echo & Express'.

'RED' TRICKS DON'T FOOL ME, SAYS MORARJI

'Dange Is Not Prepared To Speak The Truth'

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"I DON'T beleive that the Communists have given up their ideaology of violence.....The change in leadership is a matter of convenience to mislead the public—more to mislead the politicians than the public", observed Mr. Morarji Desai, Home and Revenue Minister, at a press conference in the Secretariat today.

He felt that certain admissions made by the Communist leader, Mr. S. A. Dange, after his release, confirmed the statements previously made on different occasions by the Home Minister regarding Communist tactics and activities, if Mr. Dange's statement were "read fairly".

Regarding the startling "disclosure" of Mr. Dange that in the police firing at Nasik, he was also the target, the Home Minister said, "If Mr. Dange is not prepared to speak the truth, I cannot force him. The truth is as what I have stated—he was protected by the police at the time of firing."

The Home Minister added, "Policemen are trained to shoot well—and Mr. Dange is no small target."

Questioned how he proposed to keep a check on the Communists now, he said, "As in the past."

Q:—In the past you had locked them up and thus kept them under check. Now they are at large.

Home Minister:—That cannot be helped, for we have bowed to the decision of the High Court.

Mr. Desai said that whenever it was discovered that the Communists were hatching plots for any violence or armed insurrections, they would be arrested immediately. But, if they went about peacefully, they would not be interfered with.

He also stated that underground Communists would be arrested when found.

TRIALS OF REDS

The Home Minister maintained that the Government would have no objection whatever, if the trials of Communists in Thana and Nasik jails were open to the press. But, the permitting authority was the Magistrate and not the Home Department. If the Magistrate permitted the attendance of press reporters, Government would give all facilities, for Government had "nothing to hide".

The Home Minister stated that the number of Communists at present in detention was about 75 or so: the rest had been released.

Dr. Savarkar, he explained, had been confined to Poona, not by Government's pleasure, but on the suggestion of the High Court. Government had only approved.

With regard to the complaint that hutments in the occupation of people had been demolished under Government orders, the Home Minister justified such action, as nobody had the right to build hutments on Government land, create unsanitary conditions and then complain. He was going to see that all such unauthorised occupancies were ended.

YOUR LUCK FOR 1950–51

Simply send us a post card with the name of any flower together with your name and address and we will send you for Rs. 1/4/- postage extra detailed account of your forthcoming 12 months showing among other things profit and loss in business, promotion, transfer in service, birth, marriage, happiness and bodily ailments and directions will be sent to safeguard yourself from the evil influence of the stars. A trial will convince you of the accuracy of prophecies

Pt. DEV DUTT SHASTRI
RAJ JYOTISHI,
(B.C.B.) KARTARPUR (E.P.)

PROHIBITION POLICE BEATEN UP

Trouble In Trichy

TRICHY, July 22 (PTI): Police resorted to a lathi-charge last night when a crowd of people attacked them with soda water bottles and stones in Thalyakara Street near Gandhi Market, the main shopping centre of the city.

It is stated the trouble started when a party led by a Prohibition Sub-Inspector and about half a dozen constables raided a pan-shop in the area which was alleged to be selling illicit liquor. As the police were seizing the stocks of liquor, the Sub-Inspector of Police was reported to have been beaten by some persons. Later, some soda water bottles were pelted at them in which four constables sustained minor injuries.

Soon a crowd collected on the spot and attacked the police party from all directions whereupon police resorted to a lathi-charge. The crowd then melted away. About half a dozen persons have been arrested in this connection. A few persons reported to have been injured on both sides were taken to hospital.

Further investigation is proceeding.

SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN NEWSPRINT

Official's Optimism

SECUNDERABAD, July 22 (UPI): India would be self-sufficient in respect of her newsprint requirements by 1951, said Mr. S. A. Venkataraman, Secretary, Ministry of Industry and Supply, Government of India, in an interview to journalists prior to his departure for Bombay by air this morning.

The Sirpur Paper Mills in Hyderabad, he said, would soon be working full blast. Most of the machinery needed for the purpose had been received and the remaining would be here shortly.

Referring to the soaring prices owing to the outbreak of the Korean war, he said that Government were fully alive to the anti-social activities of a section of businessmen and appropriate action was being taken to arrest the mischief. He would not like to comment further as the trade was likely to take advantage of it.

During his three-day stay here, Mr. Venkataraman had long discussions with Mr. M. K. Vellodi, Chief Minister, and Mr. C. V. S. Rao, Finance Minister, in respect of the future of Hyderabad's industrial enterprises such as the Paraga Tools Corporation, Sirsilk Rayon Mills, Allwyn Metal Works, Asbertos Cement Company, Sirpur Paper Mills and Singareni Collieries, which were controlled by Government.

OUST OCCUPYING POWER

Call To Germans

BERLIN, July 22 (PTI-Reuter): East German Premier Otto Grotewohl yesterday urged former Wehrmacht officers and Nazi Party members to join a United German Front to oust the occupying powers from Western Germany.

Explaining the opening of the German National Front to former Nazi members and Wehrmacht officers, Herr Grotewohl said: "Not their former membership of any organisation is decisive, but their present attitue towards the great fight of the German people for national liberation."

"Russia Can Overrun Europe Quickly"

FRENCHMAN SOUNDS ALARM

LONDON, July 22. (PTI-Reuter)

FORMER Prime Minister of France Paul Reynaud told a "United Europe" rally here last night that in the event of war, Soviet troops would most likely reach the Channel ports (nearest to Britain) before any British or American division could be landed.

He estimated that Soviet Russia had more than 200 divisions under arms, while the Allies had seven divisions in Western Germany and three more in France itself.

Declaring a United Europe was urgent, M. Reynaud warned that Europeans must not regard Korea as far away.

SHORTEST WAY

He quoted a letter in which Lenin wrote: "The shortest way from Moscow to Paris leads through Peking, Tokyo and Calcutta."

M. Reynaud also said, "Soviet Russia today possesses the strongest army in the world, 170 infantry divisions, 35 armoured divisions and 60 artillery divisions.

"She is working night and day to rearm".

Mr. Winston Churchil told the rally that "the Europe we are planning must ultimately unite all European peoples, including the peoples now behind the Iron Curtain".

Mr. Churchill said, "There is no doubt that Communism as an ideology is losing ground in all the countries where free speech is allowed and parliamentary institutions thrive.

"For some time now Western Europe has been living under the strains and pressures from the Communist cold war. But it is in the Far East and not in Europe that the first blow of what I call the hot war has fallen".

Mr. Churchill said a United Europe, although not enough in itself, was one of the indispensable pillars of world peace.

"Unless a strong, united, valiant Europe can be created, there is little hope of peace, freedom or civilization for the rest of mankind", he declared.

NEW BURDEN FOR WORKERS

Russia Looks At U. S. Preparations

LONDON, July 22 (PTI-Reuter): A Soviet news agency report, received in London today, described President Truman's preparedness message to Congress as "clear proof of the intention to make the shoulders of the working people bear a new economic burden for realisation of the agressive plans of the imperialists."

"To justify the open aggressive action of the United States in Korea, Truman refers to the unlawful decisions of the Security Council, taken, as is known, in violation of the principles and the Charter of the United Nations", the report said.

It added that the President had "candidly admitted" the United States was intensifying war preparations in Europe and on the American continent.

"Precautions" In Madrid

MADRID, July 22 (PTI-Reuter): A proclamation to army reservists which appeared in some Madrid newspapers yesterday was described by some political sources as a 'precautionary measure."

The proclamation, issued by the Mayor of Madrid, Count Canta Maria de Babio, called on people liable for military service as army reservists to notify their addresses to the authorities if they changed their place of residence.

Steps To Stop Beedi Smuggling

NAGAPATAM, July 21. (UPI): As a result of the recent conference between the customs officials of India and Ceylon to co-ordinate their efforts to put down smuggling of Indian "beedies" into Ceylon, it is now learnt that with effect from August 12, 1950, the Ceylon Excise Authorities are to put various restrictions on import and sale of "beedies" in Ceylon.

When the restrictions are imposed, "beedi" importers in Ceylon will be required to possess licences and only such bundles which contain 480 to 1,500 "beedis" in a packet will be allowed to be imported. Further, the packets should bear the excise lables which will be supplied by Ceylon Authorities as soon as goods are imported legally.

NEPAL PRISONERS BREAK FAST

PATNA, July 22 (PTI): Nine political prisoners—all Nepali Congress workers—who had been on hunger-strike since June 25 in Jaleshwar Jail in Nepal gave up their fast on Tuesda last, according to a report received here by Mr. K. N. Sandilya, Secretary of the All-India Forward Bloc.

The strike was called off as the result of an assurance given by the Prime Minister of Nepal to Pandit Bhadrakali Misra, leader of the Lok Sevak Sangh of Nepal, that a separate classification would be made for political prisoners and better facilities and amenities would be provided for them. Pandit Misra was allowed to see the prisoners in Jaleshwar Jail and to communicate to them the assurance of the Prime Minister, the report added.

The condition of three of the hunger-strikers was reported to be serious at the time they broke their fast.

MAN WITH MIRACLE HANDS IS DEAD

Sir Herbert Barker

LONDON, July 22 (PTI-Reuter): Sir Herbert Barker, the world famous manipulative surgeon, died last night at the Lancaster Infirmary. He was 81.

Sir Herbert Barker—"the man with the miracle hands" as he was called—spent the best part of his life of 81 years fighting a stubborn battle for recognition for the art of manipulative surgery.

At his death he had received both world-wide recognition and success undreamed of in his early pioneer days when fully ninety per cent of the British medical profession turned their back on him.

Princes and paupers, leaders of industry, athletes and artists—people from every walk of life—were among the 40,000 cases he claimed to have treated successfully.

Talks On Jap Treaty

WASHINGTON, July 22 (PTI-Reuter): Leading State Department officials yesterday resumed active work on plans for a Japanese peace settlement—but usually reliable sources said no firm decision was reached whether to press for a treaty soon.

Secretary of State Acheson talked with Mr. John Foster Dulles, Republican adviser and Far East expert, opening a "top-level study of Japanese policy in the light of the Korean crisis", the informants said.

FORTY-DAY SURVEY OF HIMALAYAN REGIONS

Indian Expedition To Leave Bombay On Sept. 15

BOMBAY, Saturday.

AN expedition of ten Indian mountaineers will leave Bombay for Pathankot on September 15, on a forty-day survey of Himalayan regions, it was learnt in Bombay today.

Three of the aims to be organised by the Hikers Club of India, the expedition will be headed by 26-year-old well-known Bombay mountaineer, Mr. Rusi P. Ghandhy.

The expedition has chalked out three alternative routes: (1) to survey the neighbouring regions of Everest and return via Tibet, (2) to visit Leh via the Rohtang and Baralacha passes—17,000 feet and return via Kashmir and (3) to climb 21,650 foot Mukilla peak—Silver God—in Lahoul in Himalayas. The plan of the expedition is to cover on foot about 400 miles of this region.

The Hikers Club of India was set up in Bombay in 1946 with the idea of fostering the spirit of hiking by arranging hikes, outings treks and mountaineering expeditions.

The two major expeditions organised by this club to the Himalayas were headed by Mr. Ghandhy. The first expedition went in 1946 to the Pindari glacier and Traills Pass. There were eleven members in the expedition who did 150 miles of rough trekking attaining a height of 16,800 feet.

The next venture of the Club was to the Sikkim ranges of the Himalayas in May 1948. During this expedition a height of 17,500 feet was reached and a difficult mountaineering pass—the Sebula—was crossed.

A NEW "ANSWER" TO COMMUNISM

LUCKNOW, July 22, (PTI): Mr. Roger Hicks of the Moral Rearmament Movement said here that moral rearmament was an answer to Communism.

Mr. Hicks who was addressing a meeting said, "The ideology of Communism must be met with definite ideology. It cannot be met with ideas alone, but with men who can live those ideas."

India with her past traditions could give a lot to the moral rearmament programme, he added.

Australia Falls In Line

MELBOURNE, July 22, (PTI-Reuter): The Australian Government has for the first time prevented an Australian Communist from visiting a foreign country.

Minister for Immigration Mr. Harold Holt announced yesterday that, on security grounds and because of the Korean situation he had refused a passport to Mr. Walter Stanley Cunningham, Secretary of the Sydney branch of the Eureka Youth League.

Mr. Cunningham intended to join delegates of the World Federation of Democratic Youth Organisations in Prague for a visit to China and other countries.

AHMEDABAD WANTS NO 2 PER CENT BEER

AHMEDABAD, July 22, (PTI): The City Prohibition Committee decided today to recommend to Government to stop the sale of two percent beer, which is permissible under the Prohibition Act.

The Committee expressed the opinion that the sale of two percent beer would "mar the good effect which the introduction of Prohibition is producing."

A member remarked that of all the measures of Government Prohibition was acclaimed as a "great blessing, especially in the rural areas" as it had stopped the crimes which drinking of liquor engendered.

HOME GUARDS DO PROHIBITION WORK

A batch of 20 Home Guards, including women Home Guards, have been posted at Ahmedabad railway station to assist the police in the detection of crime under the Prohibition Act.

Similar batches of Home Guards are to be posted at all railway stations in the district.

BOMBAY FIRM NOT TO DEFEND

Six Accused In Laik Ali Escape Case

HYDERABAD, (Dn), July 22, (PTI): Messrs Little and Company, a Bombay firm of solicitors have informed the special tribunal presided over by Mr. J. A. Pinto that they were not going to defend the six accused in the Mir Laik Ali Escape Case now pending before the tribunal.

Of the six accused in the case two are former Ministers of the Laik Ali Ministry—Abdur Rahim and Abdur Rouf—and the four others are leaders of Majlis-I-Ittehad-ul-Muslimin.

Mr. Noel Apthorte Webb and Mr. C. J. E. Grundy of the solicitors' firm were earlier permitted by the tribunal to defend the six accused on their written request. The firm's representative at Hyderabad informed the tribunal today that they were not defending the accused.

National Defence Academy

NEW DELHI, July 22, (PTI): Air Marshal R. Ivelaw-Chapman, Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Air Force, will present emblems of the Royal Indian Air Force to the joint services wing of the National Defence Academy, Dehra Dun, at a ceremonial parade on July 24.

NON-CEREAL DAY ON EVERY MONDAY

Munshi's New Suggestion For Attaining Self-Sufficiency

BOMBAY, Saturday.

AN appeal to the Bombay housewife to observe Monday as the non-cereal day of the week, and not to cook any foods which required the use of cereals was made by Mr. K. M. Munshi, Minister for Food and Agriculture, Government of India, in the course of his speech at the Bharatiya Vidya Bhuvan today.

Mr. Munshi said that we must change our eating habits if we were to achieve self-sufficiency in food. The observance of austerity once a week would not affect our health in any way.

To augment the supply of food available, the housewife must also learn to grow vegetables in her backyard or garden. He added that shortness of supply could be overcome by these means. The Government had already framed a scheme whereby vegetables would be available at cheaper rates in the city.

The Honourable Justice Sir H. V. Divatia, who presided over the reception in honour of the Minister said that Mr. Munshi was versatile and possessed qualities which suited him admirably for the ministerial post he held. It was gratifying to note that his abilities were being used in the service of the whole country and not only of this city.

Mr. Munshi was presented with a gold and silver casket by members of the various institutions whicff comprised the Bharatiya Vidya Bhuvan.

Nominations For Madhya Bharat M. Ps

GWALIOR, July 22, (PTI): The Madhyabharat Congress Legislative Party nominated today candidates for election to the five seats allotted to Madhyabharat in the Indian Parliament.

They are: Messrs Radheylal Vyas, M. V. Ghole, T. D. Pustake (Gwalior,) Krishna Kant Vyas and Dr. Devi Singh (Smaller States).

The election will be held on August 2.

Foodcrops And Vegetables In Urban Areas

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Facilities for growing vegetables and foodcrops in urban areas will be given to private persons and authorities in charge of schools, college hostels, hospitals, etc. during the current kharif season also. They will be supplied with seeds of vegetables and foodcrops, containers, soil, compost and manure mixture on 'no profit no less basis'. The supply will be arranged by the District Agricultural Officers in the Districts and the Director of Parks and Gardens in Greater Bombay.

The scheme is in operation in the following cities and towns: Greater Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Kolhapur Hubli, Dharwar, Belgaum, Nasik, Surat, Broach, Satara, Sangli, Ahmednagar, Dhulia, Jalgaon, Thana, Sholapur and Bijapur.

Indian Technicians To Visit London

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A party of 40 Indian technicians is to fly to London by a special plane on Monday afternoon for a 15-day visit to the tractor works of Harry Ferguson in Coventry.

They will study the process of manufacturing tractors and undergo a refresher course in servicing. The technician will also be taken to some of the large mechanized farms in England and other large engineering industries.

The factory set up at Madras by Harry Ferguson of India Ltd., will begin production on September 1, it is understood.

FIVE EDITORS ON CONTEMPT CHARGE

Case Adjourned For Thrashing Out Legal Points

HYDERABAD (DN) July 22, (PTI)

THE "contempt of court case" against barrister Mir Akbar Ali Khan and five local newspaper editors came up for hearing before the special tribunal today.

The defence counsel contended that under the Hyderabad contempt of courts act the tribunal had no jurisdiction "either to hear the case or to take notice of it".

The Advocate-General, Mr. Rajaram Iyer, said that though "the court had no jurisdiction to hear the case it can, in his opinion, take notice of it and send the case to the high court" for further hearing.

The Advocate-General requested the Chairman to give him some time "to thrash out the legal points involved in the case", and the case was adjourned to Saturday July 29.

The case arose out of an application presented to the tribunal by one the accused "in the Laik Ali Ministry trial case" who took exception to the statement issued by barrister Mir Akbar Ali Khan and published in five local newspapers.

Barrister Mir Akbar Ali Khan in his statement had called upon "the accused in the Laik Ali Ministry trial case to confess their guilt".

Agricultural Produce Act Conference

AHMEDABAD, July 22 (PTI): The two-day conference of Presidents of the committees functioning in Gujerat under the Agricultural Produce Act will be held here on 4 and 5 August to suggest amendments in the act and the rules framed under it.

Mr. V. L. Mehta Bombay's Finance Minister, will attend the conference on the second day.

EXODUS STATISTICS

CALCUTTA, July 22 (PTI): During the past 24 hours 10,684 Hindus and 3,869 Muslims arrived in West Bengal from East Pakistan by rail and 7,546 Hindus and 2,701 Muslims left, states a West Bengal Government Press Note issued today.

During the same period, the note adds, 44 Hindus and 36 Muslims arrived and 44 Hindus and 46 Muslims left by air.

Lohia Explains His Decision

BOMBAY, July 22 (UPI): Dr. Rammanohar Lohia, veteran Socialist, said in a statement here that his resolve not to hold office or bear executive responsibility in the national executive of the Socialist Party was motivated by a desire to find out whether "the crew in a party can be as useful as the helmsman."

It was also prompted by the knowledge that his opinions and acts had aroused hostility in circles in opposition to the party, which had "added to such disintegration and groupism as exists inside the party," he stated.

EXEMPTION FROM RIOT TAX: The following categories of persons have been exempted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, from liability to pay riot tax:

Owners of building and lands requisitioned, hired or taken on lease by the Government, and used for public puroses and not used or intended to be used for the purposes of profit, where but for such exemption, the incidence of the tax would fall upon the Government, and in respect of these buildings and lands only.

BOMBAY BAN EXTENDED. The order of the Commissioner of Police prohibiting persons in Greater Bombay (except dealers) from transferring, by sale or any other means, arms and ammunition to any other person, without a special permit from his in that behalf has been extended for two months, from July 27.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: The industrial disputes between the New India Dyeing and Printing Works, the Prakash Dyeing Bleaching and Printing Mills and the Asgarali Tyabali Sutarwala, all of Bombay, and the Sarda Weaving Mills, Ahmedagar and their respective workers have been referred by the Government of Bombay for arbitration to the Industrial Court.

Bach Bicentenary Festival

In commemoration of the two hundredth anniversary of the death of Johana Sebastian Bach on July 28th, 1750, All India Radio, Bombay is celebrating a Bach Bicentenary Festival starting from Sunday, the 23rd July, 1950. The Festival will be inaugurated on Sunday, 23rd July at 1-40 p.m. with a broadcast of excerpts from Bach's 'Mass in B Minor". At 10-00 p.m. the same night Victor Paranjoti will give a short talk on Bach. This will be followed by a specially edited version of Bach's "Passion according to St. Matthew" which will continue up to 11-30 p.m.

Other Bach programmes will be broadcast daily throughout week. These will consist of fully representative works chosen from his Concertos, Suites, Preludes, etc.

The Bach Bicentenary Festival will conclude on Friday, 28th July, with a special Studio Concert before an invited audience, at which the featured performers are the Bombay Symphony Orchestra, Conducted by Joseph de Lima; Shanti Seldon (Pianoforte), Mehli Mehta (Violin), Vere da Silva (Violin) and George Lester (Cello). The Bach items to be featured in this concert will be the Violin Concerto in A Minor, the Piano Concerto in D Minor, the Double Concerto, and other major works

BOMBAY PROGRAMMES

SUNDAY 23rd July 1950: 1-40 p.m. "Mass in B Minor", 10-00 p.m. "St. Mathew Passion".

MONDAY 24th July 1950: 10-00 p.m. "The Art of the Fugue"; Arias from Church Cantatas Brandenburg Concerto No. 2.

TUESDAY 25th July 1950: 1-40 p.m. "Italian" Concerto, Suite No. 2 in B Minor, Piano Concerto in F Minor.

WEDNESDAY 26th July 1950: 10-00 p.m. Three Preludes (Harpsichord) Brandenburg Concerto No. 4, Suite No. 3 in D Major,

THURSDAY 27th July 1950: 10-00 p.m. Suite No. 1 in G, Suite No. 6 in D, (Pablo Casals-'Cello.)

FRIDAY 28th July 1950: 1-40 p.m. "The well-tempered Klavier" (Preludes and Fugues Nos. 25-34)—Edwin Fischer. 10-00 p.m. Festival Concert with the

BOMBAY SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.

Soloists

Shanti Seldon (Piano); Mehli Mehta (Violin); Vere da Silva (Violin); George Lester ('Cello); Conductor: Joseph de Lima.

Amrit Kaur's Address To W.H. Assembly

The closing address at Geneva by Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Minister for Health, Government of India, as President of the Third World Health Assembly, will be broadcast from All India Radio, Bombay, on July 24, at 9-15 p.m. on 244 and 41.44 metres.

ABDUCTED WOMENS' RECOVERY

Neogy Suggests Joint Police Measures

CALCUTTA, July 22 (PTI): Mr. K. C. Neogy, former Commerce Minister, Government of India, has suggested that joint police measures as had been adopted in the Punjab should be taken in East Bengal for the recovery of abducted women. The Hindu society should welcome back the recovered women, he said.

Mr. Neogy in an interview with the Kalimpong correspondent of the "Hindustan Standard" said that the Indian Minister for minorities affairs should convince the East Bengal Government that they could inspire confidence among Hindus by returning the abduced women. He mentioned the requisitioning of help of experienced police and social workers who had worked in the Punjab in this connection.

Mr. Neogy was critical of the statement made by Mr. N. M. Khan, Chairman of the East Bengal Advisory Committee for the Recovery of Abducted Women, that "during the February trouble and after, the crimes against women were surprisingly fewer than even in ordinary times."

62-Item Agenda For U.N. Assembly Session

LAKE SUCCESS, July 22 (PTI-Reuter)

THE Korean question, the future of Eritrea, and the status of Jerusalem are among the main subjects listed in the 62-item agenda, issued today, for the September General Assembly of the United Nations.

The problem of independence of Korea will be high on the list for debate and action.

Another high-priority question is that of finding a successor for Secretary-General Trygve Lie, whose five-year term ends next February.

Mr. Lie has repeatedly said he would not stand for re-election—but that was before the outbreak of war in Korea.

The agenda includes the question of the political independence and territorial integrity of China—an item proposed by the Nationalist Chinese Delegation, which accuses Russia of interfering in China's internal affairs.

The Trusteeship Council will report to the Assembly that it has found it impossible to get Arab-Jewish agreement to internationalise the Holy City of Jerusalem.

South Africa is expected to come under fire on two questions—South-West Africa's future status, and the Indian complaint that Indians in the Union are badly treated.

Dr. Adrian Felt, United Nations Commissioner for Libya, will report on the first year of his administration in North Africa. The United Nations Eritrean Commission's divided report on the future of the former Italian colony is also on the agenda.

On the same list is Mr. Trygve Lie's own contribution, entitled: "Development of a 20-year programme for achieving peace through the United Nations". This was put on the agenda by the Secretary-General shortly before the Korean war broke out.

U.N. ASSEMBLY MAY MEET IN BRITAIN

Plans For Next Year's Session

LONDON (By Radio): There is a possibility that the General Assembly of the United Nations may be held in Britain next year. The Secretary-General, M. Trygve Lie, is sending a representative to ascertain whether Edinburgh has sufficient facilities to handle a world gathering of this character.

It is understood that the Director of the U.N. Department of Conferences, Mr. David Vaughan, will shortly visit Europe. He will examine in detail the possibility of choosing Edinburg as a meeting place for the next General Assembly.

At last year's Assembly it was announced that if the next meeting should be held elsewhere than in the United States the British Government would be prepared to suggest Edinburgh as suitable place. This project is fully endorsed by the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, Sir Andrew Murray, who discussed it with the U.N. Secretary-General recently while visiting New York.

Accommodation for 5,000 people must be found in the Scottish capital if this scheme materialises. The Lord Provost is confident that this can be done, and his view is supported by Scotland's Tourist Board.—LPS.

Policeman acquitted

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Sub-Inspector N. De Souza, formerly attached to the Dadar Police Station, who stood charged with accepting Rs. 100 as illegal gratification, was acquitted of the charge by Mr. M. J. Gordhandas, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court.

The prosecution alleged that the officer took the money for hushing up a case pending against an externed person.

The Magistrate observed that the prosecution case was full of discrepancies and he acquitted the accused for want of evidence.

CALCUTTA, July 22 (PTI): The Government of Burma have postponed the enforcement of Passport Regulation for Indians to September 1 next, and have accordingly asked the Government of India to continue the existing arrangement, it is learnt here today.

CITY & SUBURBS

TODAY

Hindu: Bijoe Ashad Shud 9, 2006
Muslim: Savval 7, 1369
Parsi: Behman 24, 1319
Sunrise: 7-18 a.m.
Sunset: 6-22 p.m.
Hightide: 06-12, 17-36
Lowtide: 11-42. —

Today's Engagements

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT ASSOCIATION OF BOMBAY REGION: Mr. K. M. Munshi, Central Food Minister, to speak on "Vegetable Day," at the Taj Mahal Hotel, 5 p.m.

SIRDAR HIGH SCHOOL PAST STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION: Inaugural function, Mr. S. S. Kavlekar presiding, at People's Jinnah Hall, 5 p.m.

THE UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Public lecture on "Is Heredity a Puzzle", at Jehangir Wadia Building, Flora Fountain, 6-15 p.m.

A. H. WHEELER & CO., BOOKSTALL EMPLOYEES' UNION: General body meeting 42, Kennedy Bridge, 2 p.m.

NATIONAL SEAMEN'S UNION OF INDIA, BOMBAY: Annual general meeting at Kesar Baug, Dongri, 11 a.m.

THE BOMBAY POSTMEN AND LOWER GRADE STAFF UNION: Mr. Jaya Prakash Narayan to address at Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, 6-30 p.m.

CHARMAKAR SAMAJ: A public meeting will be held under the presidentship of Mr. V. L. Mehta, Finance Minister, at Shirodkar's High School, Parel, today to congratulate Miss Sushila S. Shivtarkar on her successfully passing the B.A. (Hons) Examination of the Bombay University.

RAJASTHAN RELIEF SOCIETY: Variety entertainment in aid of East Bengal refugees, at the Excelsior Theatre, 9-30 a.m.

MEETING OF PANCHAYATDARS: A meeting of Congress Panchayatdars in the City will be held today (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. at the Congress House. Shri S. K. Patil, President of the B.P.C.C., will preside over the meeting.

MASS SPINNING PROGRAMME: A mass spinning programme will be held under the auspices of the Constructive Programmes Committee at Bullion Exchange Hall, today (Sunday) at 7-30 a.m.

Ashutosh Lahiri For Delhi

LUCKNOW, July 22, (PTI): Mr. Ashutosh Lahiri, Secretary of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, arrived in Lucknow by train this morning after his release from the Almora district jail yesterday.

He was arrested in Delhi on April 1 and was detained under the Preventive Detention Act. He was transferred to Almora on July 8.

The Hindu Sabha leader left for Delhi by train.

'A' Ward D.C.C.'s Anti-Cholera Drive

The 'A' Ward District Congress Committee have set up inoculation centres at the following places:—

1. Shri Patan Jain Mandal Office, Marine Drive. 2. Dr. M. D. Dave, 34-38, Bazar Gate Street. 3. Municipal 'A' Ward Office, Mint Road. 4. Municipal Dispensary, Near Ballard Pier Tram Junction. 5. Colaba Mill compound, Colaba, and 6. Colaba Taluka Congress Committee Office, Rajwadekar Street.

Heavy Rainfall In Malabar Likely

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, July 22.

Following is the daily weather summary for Saturday.

Observations from north-west and north-east India are meagre. Rainfall has been widespread along the West Coast, in Deccan (Desh), East and North Madhya Pradesh, Vindhya Pradesh, East Rajasthan and the Punjab. There has been local rain in Mysore, coastal Andhradesa, Hyderabad, West Madhya Pradesh, Madhya Bharat, West Uttar Pradesh and Chota Nagpur. Isolated very heavy falls of rain have occurred in the Punjab (I), Vindhya Pradesh and in and near Madhya Bharat.

FORECAST valid until the evening of 23rd. There will be a general decrease in raifall over the country. Raifall will be widespread in Assam, sum-Himalayan West Bengal, east Rajasthan, north Madhya Pradesh, Madhya Bharat and along the west coast south of Bombay. There will also be local rain over the rest of north-east India, in the Punjab, West Uttar Pradesh, South Madhya Pradesh, North Hyderabad, Deccan (Desh) and Mysore. Scattered showers will occur over the rest of the country.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING: Locally heavy rain is likely in Malabar-South Kanara an dthe South Konkan during the next 45 hours.

Following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours, with total rainfall from 1st June and departure from normal recorded at 08.30 hrs IST. on 22nd July:

Allahabad 93 81 T 9.8 minus 3.7, Bangalore 76 65 0.1 2.1 minus 3.4, Baroda 87 77 0.4 27.1 plus 11.7, Bhuj 86 78 0 6.9 plus 1.8, BOMBAY 85 78 0.3 30.6 minus 7.8, Calcutta 91 80 0.3 22.9 plus 2.0, Cherrapunji 70 65 5.5 180.2 minus 0.2, Cochin 78 72 1.5 46.7 plus 1.3, Colombo 86 76 0 10.5 minus 1.7, Delhi 93 77 5.0 16.9 plus 8.3, Hyderabad Dn. 82 72 0.7 8.7 minus 3.5, Indore 81 73 0 6.8 minus 7.9, Jaipur 83 77 0.2 9.5 plus 1.7, Karachi 88 81 0 0.2 minus 2.6, Lahore 94 66 0 3.0 minus 2.4, Lucknow 90 82 0.1 7.5 minus 5.3, Madras 87 79 0 3.7 minus 0.6, Mussoorree 66 61 0.6 29.06 plus 3.3, Mysore 75 66 0.1 2.1 minus 1.6, Nagpur 86 65 0.7 13.2 minus 6.3, Ootacamund 55 51 0.5 5.7 minus 6.7, Pachmarhi 75 69 0.4 30.5 plus 3.4, Patiala 87 77 1.1 5.3 —, Patna 92 80 0 17.3 plus 2.1, Poona 88 72 0.1 8.5 minus 0.6, Rajkot 85 77 0 23.0 plus 11.4, Ranchi 84 74 0 29 plus 9.1, Simla 64 60 0.1 28.6 plus 12.0.

Heavy Rain Tomorrow

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Cloudy weather with occasional showers has been forecast for the City by the Santa Cruz Weather Observatory, for today and more frequent and heavier showers for tomorrow.

Colaba and Santa Cruz Observatories recorded a quarter inch of rain during the 24 hours ended at 8-30 this morning, bringing Bombay's rainfall total to 30.8 inches which is still 7.8 inches below normal.

Rainfall In Ahmedabad District

AHMEDABAD, July 22 (PTI): Rainfall varying from eighteen to seven inches is reported from various parts of Ahmedabad district. It is officially stated to be "eneficial" for paddy and rabi crops. The bajri crop will, however, be adversely affected by the rains in some places.

Andhra Election Dispute

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Shri S. K. Patil, President of the B. P. C. C., who has been appointed by the Congress Working Committee as their representative to enquire into the Congress election disputes in the Andhra Province, will reach Madras on July 25.

Dispulants wanting to represent their cases to him have been requested to be present in Madras with necessary papers and evidence.

Shri Patil is leaving for Nasik tomorrow to preside over a function of the Nasik District Congress Committee. He will be back in Bombay in the evening of the same day.

WEST INDIES BATSMEN SUCCUMB TO BEDSER'S DEADLY SPELL

Lose Last 7 Wkts. For 79 Runs: All Out For 558

ENGLAND OPENS SOUNDLY AND SCORE 87 WITHOUT LOSS

NOTTINGHAM, July 22. (PTI-Reuter):

THE West Indies gained a first innings lead of 335 on the third day of the Third Test match against England here today.

They scored 558 in reply to England's first innings total of 223 and when rain stopped play for the day England had scored 87 for no wickket in their second innings.

A crowd of about 30,000 who turned up expecting to see more devastating batting by the West Indies were given instead the rare site of England claiming quick wickets. In 80 breath-taking minutes at the start of the day the West Indies lost their last seven batsmen for 79 runs.

Then England began their difficult task of attempting to save the game. In spite of six interruptions through rain and bad light Reg Simpson and Cyril Washbrook stayed until the last and by scoring 87 together they reduced England's arrears to 248.

Worrell and Weekes continued their innings this morning on the third day in the Third Test between England and West Indies and two more records went in the first two overs and a third within five minutes of resumption.

The 500 was reached and soon left behind without England breaking this gigantic stand. Worrell completed 250 and stroke on to 261 before his willingness to take risks brought about his dismissal at 521. He followed an inswinger from Bedser which he tried to turn between the cluster of leg slips, but the ball flew hard to Yardley and the England Captain held on to the catch at the second attempt.

This happened after 42 had been added today in 25 minutes.

Worrell's almost flawless innings—he was missed at the wicket towards the close last night and twice narrowly escaped being run out—contained 2 sixes and 35 fours. He batted five hours thirtyfive minutes & took part in a stand of 283 with Weekes.

Five more records were broken today by Worrell and Weekes. They are: (A) The Highest Fourth Wicket Stand for West Indies in any match in England, beating the 247 by Weekes and Walcott against Surrey at the Oval this Season.

(B) The Highest Fourth Wicket Stand for either side in the Test Series, beating 249 by Sandnam and Ames at Kingston, Jamaica, in 1930.

(C) The West Indies made the Highest Test Total by either side in England, beating their own 498 at the Oval in 1939.

(D) The Highest Stand for any wicket for either side in the Test series, beating 264 by Hutton and Hammond for England at the Oval in 1939.

(E) The Highest Stand for the West Indies in any part of the World, beating the 267 by Walcott and Gomez against India at Delhi in 1948-49.

The fifth wicket fell at 535, at which total the West Indies had equalled their biggest score against England. Walcott was bowled by a splendid ball from Bedser which sent the bails flying.

In the next over, the crowd shouted with surprise when they saw Weekes give the bowler a simple return catch. Hollies deceived the batsman by change of pace, and Weekes made his defensive push a fraction too soon. As a result, the ball lobbed back to the bowler's hands. Weekes made 129 out of 299 in three hours forty minutes and hit 18 fours.

Bedser struck again at 539 when he took the wickets of Goddard and Johnson, both for a "duck". Goddard, a lefthander chased a ball swinging away from him and snicked a catch to second slip. Johnson survived a couple of balls. Then he too flashed at Bedser and Insole took a good catch at first slip. Bedser, who had bowled finely today, had then taken 4 for 29 this morning.

Joined by Ramadhin, Gomez fought a mostly successful battle of tactics to keep the bowling. At length Bedser was able to get to grips with Ramadhin and soon the bails were flying again.

The score was then 551 for nine, Bedser today having taken 5 of the 6 wickets which had fallen in seventyfive minutes for the addition of 72 runs.

Hollies finished off the innings at 558 by bowling Valentine, and England, faced the enormous task of batting a second time 335 runs behind.

Chiefly because of the admirable bowling of Bedser, who today took 6 for 36, the last seven wickets crashed in eighty minutes for the addition of 79 runs.

The West Indies batsmen had not thrown away their wickets. They were determined to score every run they could.

England opend their second innings just after one o'clock with nearly three full days left for play.

A few spots of rain came just before lunch and England must have watched the skies anxiously. The spots developed into a light shower but play continued and England at the interval were eight without loss. Washbrook took twenty minntes to score his first run.

The rain became heavier during the lunch interval and resumption was delayed for fifteen minutes.

In three quarters of an hour the scores reached 15. By this time the sun was shining but rain clouds loomed in the distance.

When Tea was taken England had added only 49 runs without loss to their lunch score.

Conditions were most unpleasant and the turf became slippery with the repeated showers.

Johnson slipped and strained his left shoulders when bowling and was unable to deliver the last ball of his over before tea.

The depressing holdup through weather conditions continued after tea.

The first break lasted only a few minutes but the second, when the score was 87, lasted much longer.

The rain became heavier and after half an hour's interruption there was still no sign of a resumption.

The crowd gradually dispersed and the game was called off just after six o'clock.

This left England needing 248 to clear their arrears. Although the West Indies had at times been handicapped by a wet ball, Washbrook and Simpson had little difficulty and their stand of 87 was the highest so far for England in this series.

SCORE BOARD

ENGLAND (1st Innings) 223

WEST INDIES (1st Innings)

Allan Rae st Evans b Yardley	68
Jeff Stollmeyer c and b Jenkins	46
Robert Christiani l.b.w. Shackleton	10
Frank Worrell c Yardley b Bedser	261
Everton Weekes c and b Hollies	129
Walcott b Bedser	8
Gerry Gomez not out	19
Goddard c Yardley b Bedser	0
Johnson c Insole b Bedser	0
Ramadhin b Bedser	2
Valentine b Hollies	1
Extras	14
TOTAL	558

Bowling Analysis

	O	M	R	W
Bedser	48	9	127	5
Shackleton	43	7	128	1
Yardley	27	3	82	1
Jenkins	13	0	73	1
Hollies	43.4	8	134	2

ENGLAND (2nd Innings)

Simpson batting	37
Washbrook batting	38
Extras	12
Total (for no loss)	87

Innings That Broke Six Test Records

NOTTINGHAM, July 22 (PTI-Reuter): During their first innings of 558 in reply to England's 223 in the Third Test at Trent Bridge here the West Indies batsmen broke the following records:—

The West Indies total was the highest Test total by either side in England.

Frank Worrell's 261 was the highest test score ever made at Trent Bridge.

Worrell made the highest score by a batsman for either side in the series in England.

The fourth wicket partnership between Worrell and Everton Weekes of 283 was the highest stand for any wicket for either side in the test series.

The partnership was the highest stand for the West Indies in any part of the world.

The stand was the highest fourth wicket partnership for the West Indies in any match in England.

CHAVAN EXCELS IN THE SADDLE AT SECUNDERABAD

HYDERABAD (Dn.), July 22

The following are the results of the Sixth Day's Secunderabad Races run today:—

THE HEDJAZ PLATE—Distanct 6 furlongs.

Mr. S. Azemuddin's MARS 8-10 S. Chavan 1
Mr. G. A. Haji's TAMADHIR 8-5 B. Khalil 2
Mr. C. Tharani Singh's RABIE AL KHAIR 9-4 A. G. Mulley 3
Messrs. A. M. K. Kappan Chettiar and K. N. Narain Chettiar's KHALID ZOBAE 7-5 Ahmed Khan 4

Not run: Romp Home and Burhan II.
Won by: 2 1/2 lengths, 1/2 length, 3/4 length.
Time: 1 minute 30 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 17. Places Rs. 8 and Rs. 10.
Winner trained by: Ismail Khan.
Favourite: Mars and Kittyhawk.

THE MOIN-UD-DOWLA MEMORIAL PLATE Division II—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. M. R. Agarwal's ASSAF MAHMUD 8-4 S. Chavan 1
Mr. T. Narayan Singh's SHARJEEL 9-4 A. G. Mulley 2
Mr. Ahmed Abbas' MANDUB AL GHARB 8-6 Ahmed Khan 3
Mr. Kothavalla's GOLSHAN 8-6 Khassan Hassan 4

Not run: Abjar Su'ad.
Won by: 3 lengths. Short head, 1 3/4 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 44 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 35/8. Places Rs. 16, Rs. 11/8 and Rs. 8/8.
Winner trained by: Ismail Khan.
Favourite: Hormazdiyar.

THE MOIN-UD-DOWLA MEMORIAL PLATE. Division I—Distance 7 furlongs

Mr. C. Wije Singh's RUSSIAN BANDIT 7-4 B. Khade 1
Raa of Bobbili's SANJAGH SA'AD 8-10 A. G. Thompson 2
Mr. M. H. Khan's OFFICER 7-8 Ahmed Khan 3
Mr. S. Thamavi's JOWDAT AL IRAQ 10-2 McGaffin (Junior) .. 4

All ran.
Won by: Short head, Neck, 1 3/4 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 44 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 39/8. Places Rs 14, Rs. 7/8 and Rs. 13.
Winner trained by: Syed Saleh.
Favourite: Sanjagh Sa'ad.

THE DELHI PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. R. K. Reddy's FLORIDA 8-4 A. G. Thompson 1
Mr. M. T. Thedani's RESHONE 8-13 McGaffin (Junior) 2
Mr. A. H. Jasdanwalla's BATTLE SONG 8-2 B. McQuade 3
Mr. James Mann's CRESCENDO 8-2 W. C. Tyrell 4

Not run: Torrent and Brilliant Sunshine.
Won by: 1 length, 3 1/2 lengths, Short head.
1 minute 51 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 28. Places Rs. 9, Rs. 10 and Rs. 8.
Winner trained by: Syed Saleh.
Favourite: Battle Song.

THE BELLAW VESTA CUP—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Mr. V. K. T. Raman Menon's SICILY 8-12 Fakruddin 1
Lt.-Col. and Misses N. D. Gandhy's TRIUMPH 8-1 S. Chavan 2
Mr. G. H. Virjee's BATTLE OUT 8-8 A. G. Thompson 3
Messrs. Abdul Ali Majid and Abdullah's D. DAY 8-11 B. McQuade 4

Not run: Ganga Singh and Jadugar.
Won by: 2 1/2 lengths, 3 lengths, 4 lengths.
Time: 2 minutes 17 4/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 27. Places Rs. 12/8, Rs. 6/8 and Rs. 17/8.
Winner trained by: George.
Favourite: Triumph.

THE MUPAKHAM JAH CUP. Division II—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. M. S. Hakin's SLAP AND TICKEL 8-3 S. Chavan 1
Mr. and Mrs. K. Mohammed Hussain's HAPPINESS 7-6 A. G Mulley 2
Mr. T. K. Sundaram's FORWARD BLOC 7-4 Mohammed Ali 3
Mr. T. Lal's PENICILLIN 8-6 McGaffin (Junior) 4

Not run: Khushroom and Sea Log.
Won by: 3 lengths, Short head, Short head.
Time: 1 minute 37 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 32. Places Rs. 12/8, Rs. 16 and Rs. 17.
Winner trained by: Ismail Khan.
Favourite: Penicillin.

THE MUPAKHAN JAH CUP Division I—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. Maroof Farah's MY BABY 8-2 Mull Singh 1
Mr. C. Tharani Singh's AL KAJORA 8-3 S. Chavan 2
Mr. M. N. Khan's GOLDEN HIND 8-11 Ahmed Khan 3
Mr. M. Y. Kannan's PILLAR OF HONOUR 8-12 W. C. Tyrell 4

Not run: Desert Queen.
Won by: 1 3/4 lengths, 2 lengths, 3 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 36 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 36/8 Places Rs. 9, Rs. 7/8 and Rs. 8.
Winner trained by: Owner.
Favourite: Aerex.

THE DELHI PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

Sir Shantidas Askuran's LIZALEE 9-4 Ahmed Khan 1
Mr. Ibrahim Mohammed's STAR OF IRAN 8-12 S. Chavan 2
Zamindar of Chikkavara's BLACK AND WHITE 8-13 A. G. Thompson 3
Mr. M. A. Ansari's CHETNA 9-0 B. McQuade 4

All ran.
Won by: 2 1/2 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths, Short head.
Time: 1 minute 49 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 29 Places Rs. 10, Rs. 8 and Rs. 9.
Winner trained by Baba Khan.
Favourite: Star of Iran.

The Treble Event Pool of Rs. 3,566-4-0 has been carried over to next day's races as none solved the event.

WORLD FENCING CHAMPIONSHIPS

MONTE CARLO, July 22 (PTI-Reuter): Jean Levasseur of France today won the World Individual Sabre Championship, the final event in the World Fencing Championships here. He had six victories and one defeat.

TWO MAJOR UPSETS IN HARWOOD LEAGUE

Railway Beaten By Goans: Amateurs Gain Full Points

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Two major upsets highlighted the Saturday evenings second leg of the First Division, Harwood Football League at the Cooperage this evening when St. Francis Goan's the recent finalist in the Hinrichs Shield succumbed to Bombay Amateurs, while the lowly placed Goan Sports got the better of G.I.P. Railway by the odd goal of three earlier in the evening.

Bombay Amateurs fully deserved to win for they had more of the exchanges. The St. Francis Goans were rather unlucky for they held the fort for 58 minutes even though they played without their star full back Walter D'Souza.

Midway through the first session Bombay Amateurs subjected the Francis Goans goal to an anxious time, and within the space of three minutes five goals were missed. Christopher saved from the feet of Suvarna, Salvador and from the head of Laxman. Then, Nagapa and V. Mendon shot wide.

Christopher was the saviour of the Goan side and had it not been for his vigilance the recent finalists of the Hinrichs shield would have lost in same. He definitely stands a good chance as a custodian for Bombays' side to the Provincial.

The Francis Goan forwards impressed very little as they were badly fed; but when they did receive the ball it was piloted in dangerously and Ribeiro, the left extreme shot, but the goalkeeper saved well. The Goan side were lucky to keep their goal intact during this session.

In the second period both sides had an even share of the exchanges, but the St. Francis Goans had the better of the scoring chances. Early on their centre forward Eusebio Rodrigues proved unlucky and mainly to overcrowding.

Amateurs, then tried to relieve pressure by attacking and Laxman sent in two good ones, but Christopher had his station kept clear.

Then came a time when St. Francis Goans seemed to be turning the tables on the Amateurs in the closing stages of the second period. B. D'Souza, their right outer sent in three good capital centres, but all though dangerous proved in vain as Sanjiva, the Amateurs goalie collected with confidence.

The Amateurs gained a free kick about 15 yards away from mid-field. V. K. Mendon took the kick and Chritopher was surprisingly beaten. He completely misjudged the flight of the ball, two minutes before the end.

But the Goans were not to be deterred and in the very last minutes nearly gained the equaliser when B. D'Souza anticipated cleverly and shot, but Sanjiwa was not to be beaten, enabling his side to run out winners.

Goan Sports rather lowly placed in the league sprung a major surprise when they got the better of G. I. P. Railway by the odd goal in three early this evening.

The presence of Tulley in the Railway attack made very little difference and as has been noticed in the past year. Tulley has become a poor marksman. This evening he missed many good scoring chances.

Whereas the Railway had many scoring opportunities, the Goans had comparatively very few and made full use of the only chances that came their way.

The Railway scored in the fifteenth minute through Tulley, while the Goans drew level in the forty fifth minute through C. Vaz. Then G. D'Costa put the Goans further ahead with the decider seven minutes from the end.

In the Day's Sport

BADMINTON

Bandra Gymkhana:
4 p.m. Suburban Open Tournament.

TENNIS

St. Xavier's College Hall:
4 p.m. Junior's Singles (3rd and 4th rounds); 4-15 p.m. Women's Singles (1st and 2nd rounds); 4-45 p.m. Junior's Singles (1st and 2nd rounds); 5 p.m. Men's Singles Upper Half (3rd and 4th rounds); 6 p.m. Men's Singles Lower Half (3rd and 4th rounds).

WATER POLO

Golwalla Baths:
9-30 a.m. Water Polo League.

CRICKET

10-45 a.m. Dr. H. D. Kanga Cricket League.

FOOTBALL

Cooperage:
4-30 p.m. Students' Union vs Jai Bharat (Karnatak League).
5-40 p.m. Rashids vs Burmah Shell (Senior Harwood League).

St. Xavier's College Ground, Parel:
4-15 p.m. Indian Gymkhana vs I. C. L. (Second Division Harwood League).
5-30 p.m. I.C.L. vs Tatas (Callan Cup Final).

G.I.P. Railway Ground, Parel.
3-30 p.m. M. B. M. vs Air Services (Mistry Cup).
4-30 p.m. Volkarts vs 'Times of India'
5-30 p.m. Caltex vs Young Comrades (Harwood League Second Division).

Oval:
4 p.m. Mogaveera vs Jai Hind F. C.
6 p.m. Kanara Y. Boys vs Uchil
6 p.m. Kanara Y. Boys vs Electul United (Karnatak League).

DOCKYARD'S FIFTH SUCCESSIVE WIN

Second Division Harwood Football League

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Dockyard "A" scored their fifth successive win in the second Division of the Harwood Football League at Parel when they accounted for Tata "A" by five goals to nil in a well fought out game.

The score at half time was four nil.

In the other game in the same tournament Happy Friends beat Ranbow "A" by a solitary goal scored by Yasin in the first half of play.

On the G.I.P. Railway ground Burmah Shell "B" beat Young Comrades by a solitary goal scored by Wilmer and Asbestos Cement trounced Lever "A" by eight goals to nil. Aboobaker scored thrice, Usman and D'Cruz twice and James once for the winners.

Karnatak League Football

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Fielding only seven players upto the interval the holder Kanara Young Footballers suffered another defeat at the hands of Bombay Fort F. C. by 2-1 in the Karnatak Football League played at oval today.

Scorers were G. V. Kunder and K. A. Anchanfor the winners and C. C. Karka for the loosers.

The second game ended in a goalless draw between Young India and Vijaya F. C.

In the last game Satya Vijya met stiff opposition from Vidyadaini S.C. but their better exchanges and good passes paved the way for victory over Vidya Daini by the odd goal of three. N. K. Amin scored both the goals for the winners and Ahmed for the losers.

H.V.M. CUP FOOBALL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

In the only match played in the H. V. M. Cup Football Tournament at Parel, St. Xavier's Ground Fort Rangers and B. K. Samaj were concerned in a goalless draw.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN BADMINTON

Keen Matches On Opening Day

BOMBAY, Saturday.

An interesting opening day's programme of Men's Singles matches was gone through in the Bombay Suburban Open Badminton Tournament which commenced this afternoon at the Bandra Gymkhana. Most of the encounters were very keenly and closely contested and victories were achieved after the winners had brought out all they knew about the game.

A. Athaide, formerly of Sind was concerned in one of most keenly fought out struggle with V. Vasantrao, whom he succeeded in beating only after the latter had taken him to the full three games, before going down gamely.

Gregory Fernandes impressed in his opening match, and easily accounted for his opponent Awati in two straight games, conceding only eight points in the bargain.

With Tolly Fernandes going all out in the first game to lose it narrowly to Parulekar, this match was looked upon by the spectators to turn into one of the best of the evening, but unfortunately Tolly did not persevere with his efforts in the second game and the match fizzled out in a very tame manner, Tolly collecting barely three points in the second game, to the great disappointment of those present.

The following were the results of the matches played today:—

Men's Singles

First Round: C. J. D'Souza beat M. L. Pradhan, 15-8 15-11; R. S. Dalal beat K. K. Jhola 15-5 15-5; A. J. D'Souza beat Bal Y. Gupte 15-8 15-3; N. K. Iyer beat B. Y. Gupte 7-15 15-4 18-13; M. K. S. Lalkaka w.o. D. N. Dhongade; B. V. Sirsat beat S. G. Damle 15-4 15-4; C. B. Kalappa beat A. Parekh 15-4 15-3; R. A. Dongre w.o. J. V. Kamaves; A. P. Miranda beat K. L. Suri, 15-6 15-13; V. V. Ullal beat D. Crasto 15-1 15-0; B. V. Ullala beat N. J. Antia 15-8 15-10; G. F. Fernandes beat G. E. Awati 15-7 15-1; A. Athaide beat V. Vasantrao 9-15 15-13 15-8; S. S. Parulekar beat T. Fernandes 15-10 15-3; W. Gomms beat L. Gomes 15-8 8-15 15-6.

FIXTURES FOR TODAY

4-0 p.m. Rangacheri and V. R. Varadkar vs B. N. Patange and S. R. Pradhan; 4-15 p. m. M. R. Kundaji and M. D. Mundeshwar vs B. Y. Gupte and Bal Y. Gupte; 4-30 p. m. S. G. Pendurkar and P. V. Kulkarni vs Bhoja V. Ullal and V. V Ullal; 4-50 p. m. A. J. D'Souza and another vs M. N. Shinde and N. V. Ullal; 5-10 p. m. S. S. Parab and K. J. Narvekar vs S. S. Parulekar and C. B. Kalappa; 5-30 p.m. K. S. Sachdev and K. L. Suri vs H. K. Shringi and K. Yogi; 5-50 p. m. S. C. Patel and M. B. Gambers vs J. R. Chandran and G. S. Chandran 6-10 p. m. P. D. Raut and Kiravant vs H. V. Bambardekar and N. J. Mehra 6-30 p. m. S. G. Damle and N. K. Iyer vs R. S. Dalal and B. B. Katara; 6-50 p. m. G. P. Shirke and R. A. Dongre ve C. J. D'Souza and M. Pereira; 7-10 p. m. B. D. Shroff and P. S. Nilkant vs G. E. Awati and M. K. Joshi; 7-30 p. m. N. J. Antia and G. F. Fernandes vs J. V. Kamaves and B. R. Mellapur; 7-50 p. m. M. L. Pradhan and D. G. Mulekar vs S. N. Sen and Ogale and 8-0 p. m. Shashital and A. Parekh vs D. Crasto and L. Gomes.

LUCKNOW INVITES VIJAY MERCHANT

To Skipper U.P. Governor's XI Against Commonwealth

LUCKNOW, July 22. (PTI): Attempts are being made by the Lucknow Sports Association to invite Vijay Merchant to skipper the U. P. Governor's XI in a three-day match against the Commonwealth XI to be played at Lucknow in the last week of October next, it is learnt here.

Dr. A. C. Chatterjee, general secretary of the Association, told P T I that since the match would be played just before the first test it would stand as a "trial match" for the selection of the test team and hence some outstanding cricketers of the country might participate in it.

XAVIER'S COLLEGE TABLE TENNIS

Prabhu Extended

BOMBAY, Saturday.

With the remaining first and second round matches in the Men's Singles concluding this evening, the event is in the third round, and many interesting encounters will no doubt bring forth a higher standard of play than has been witnessed so far in the St. Xavier's College Open Table Tennis Tournament.

D. Solomon and J. J. Ezekel went down in the second round today rather surprisingly to S. Krishnan and M. Shinde respectively. V. V. Prabhu, the hard-hitting Honorary Referee of the tournament took time off his official duties to fulfil his engagement in the Singles against Harikrishnan. But Prabhu found that he was away from his table longer than he intended to. Harikrishnan extended him to full three games, losing in the extra points in the decider.

The following were the results:—

WOMEN'S SINGLES

First round: Jaya Walawalkar beat Miss C. Jariwalla 21—15, 21—18; Ruby Satarawalla beat Feroze Dhondy 21—18, 21—15; Indu Rege beat Urmilla Jhaveri 21—14, 17—21, 21—17; Banoo Mowdawalla w.o. Miss K. Salia.

Second round: Rose D'Souza w.o. 'B' Player; Jaya Walawalkar beat Indu Rege 21—24, 21—14; Silloo Fottiwalla beat Joyce D'Souza 17—21, 21—10, 21—10; Mrs. Mani Bharucha beat Miss Urmilla 21—7, 21—7; Hansa Khatau w.o. Roshan Katrak; Ruby Satarawalla beat Banoo Mowdawalla 21—8, 21—5; Gool Unvala w.o. 'A' Player; Gool Nasikwala beat Betty D'Mello 21—9, 21—14.

Second round: H. D. Parker beat A. K. Birdy 21—16, 21—23, 21—16; B. Khambatta beat P. Shaw 18—21, 23—21, 21—13; K. K. Karanjia beat M. Kothare 21—16, 21—10; M. L. Lulla beat K. K. Lalkaka 21—10, 21—16; T. Kilachand beat R. J. Daruwalla 21—15, 22—20; H. Issa w.o. P. Kothawalla; B. Khariwalla beat C. Bambawala 21—19, 18—21, 21—7; F. Pocha beat M. V. Merchant 21—12, 21—14; J. M. Joshi beat P. Kharas 21—14, 21—12; S. L. Bajaj beat B. F. Medhora 21—17, 22—20; S. Jalandwalla beat Y. Dewjee 21—12, 21—17; S. K. Thackersey beat B. S. Jagiani; S. Kehela beat L. Ramanan 21—10, 14—21, 21—19; S. V. Merchant beat J. S. Mehta 20—22, 21—13, 21—18; F. M. Pardiwalla beat N. E. Shroff 21—16, 21—15; A. Amin beat E. Havaldar 21—12, 21—18.

MEN'S SINGLES

First round: M. Punwani w.o. P. P. Mistry. J. P. Dubash beat M. K. Parekh 21—14, 21—19. H. Amroliwalla beat A. N. Waswani 21—14, 21—19. M. Shinde beat M. M. Patyani 21—10, 21—10. V. Ezekiel beat H. Shukla 21—7, 21—11. K. P. Mistry beat R. C. Guzdar 21—14, 21—18. V. Ranganath beat M. Ahuja 21—9, 21—2. N. J. Nensey beat S. J. Currim 21—13, 21—16. Sathe w.o. R. K. Singh. E. P. Mody beat M. M. Chandarana 19—21, 21—17, 21—15. S. V. Asher beat P. Pereira 21—12, 21—16. S. A. Mecklai beat V. N. Vaidya 21—14, 21—18. B. Surendra beat T. Amar 21—12 21—10. D. Solomon beat G. A. Patel 21—15, 21—12. H. Benjamin beat J. M. Solanki 21—3, 21—4. J. L. Pardeshi beat G. S. Rula 21—16, 19—21, 21—19. A. Vaidyawanth beat C. Merchant 21—14, 21—7. D. Balwant beat V. B. Mithander 21—12, 16—21, 21—12. G. V. D'Souza beat V. R. Shah 21—17, 15—21, 21—19. R. M. Jhaveri beat D. R. Surti 21—13, 21—10. K. Chandarana beat R. K. Suruban 21—10, 21—14. B. Patel beat P. K. Nanji 21—16 21—18. R. M. Todiwala beat P. Varma 21—15, 13—21, 21—19. K. P. Golvala beat M. O. Soares 21—11, V. V. Prabhu beat K. S. Irani 21—11, 21—14. P. Harikrishnan beat Z. Maniar 21—8, 21—7. A. B. Phalpode beat S. R. Ghadially 21—11, 21—19. P. M. Trivedi w.o. R. S. Laad. S. Krishnan w.o. B. P. Screwala. J. Captain w.o. M. R. Rege.

2nd round: A. Benjamin beat B. Patel 21—11, 21—8. R. M. Jhaveri beat H. Amroliwalla 21—17, 21—18. J. L. Parekh beat K. P. Mistry 21—17, 21—18. C. V. D'Souza beat P. M. Trivedi 21—14, 21—11. S. Krishnan beat D. Solomon 21—19, 13—21, 22—20. P. Golwala beat P. Sathe 21—12, 21—13. B. Surendra beat A. B. Dhalpode 14—21, 21—12, 21—16. S. A. Mecklai beat R. M. Todiwala 21—16, 21—17. P. A. Vaidyanathan beat E. P. Mody 21—10, 21—13. V. V. Prabhu beat Harikrishnan 13—21, 21—14, 25—23. V. Ranganath beat M. Punwani 17—21, 21—13, 21—16. N. J. Nensey beat J. P. Dubash 21—18, 21—18. K. Chandorker beat V. Captain 21—13, 20—22, 21—13. M. Shinde beat J. Ezekel 21—19, 22—20

Did Nehru Send New Message To Acheson?

STATE DEPARTMENT DENIES 'N.Y. TIMES' CORRESPONDENT'S STORY

NEW YORK, JULY 22, (PTI-REUTER):

"THE New York Times" diplomatic correspondent, James Reston, said today that the Indian Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, had sent a new message to Mr. Dean Acheson, Secretary of State, asking him "as an act of faith" to use his influence to bring the Chinese Communists into the United Nations.

Reston added that though the State Department denied any knowledge of an notes other than those already published, it could be "stated categorically" that such a note, more specific than the two others, had been received by Mr. Acheson.

Mr. Acheson said at his press conference yesterday that he did not know of any new diplomatic developments which might offer the hope of a peace settlement in Korea.

He thought the exchange of notes between himself and Mr. Nehru had terminated.

Asked if he planned to send another note on Korea to Pandit Nehru Mr. Acheson said he had no such plan.

Today Mr. Reston said that, in his latest communication to Washington, Pandit Nehru "urged Mr. Acheson to drop and conditions for bringing the representatives of Communist China into the United Nations as a means of bringing about negotiations to end the warin Korea."

He recalled that Mr. Acheson had stated that the policy of the United States was to uphold the resolutions of the United States resolutions of the United Nations Security Council, which called for a "ceasefire in Korea" and withdrawal of the Korean Communists to the 38th Parallel.

"In this new note to Mr. Acheson, however, Prime Minister Nehru said that conditions about withdrawing to the 38th Parallel might well lead to other conditions by the Russians and lessen the chances of starting the negotiations on a sincere basis" added Reston.

ACT OF FAITH

"He conceded that such a decision by the United States would be an "act of faith but he added but he added that if it were taken and the Communists did not make a sincere effort to bring about peace, then 'world opinion' would be well aware of the conclusions it would have to draw from the Communist operation in Korea.

"The Indian Prime Minister was represented as believing that the Soviet Union did want to bring about peace in Korea, provided it could do os in the United Nations Security Council, with the Chinese Communists present."

Mr. Reston said: "Pandit Nehru has sought to persuade the Governments of France, Cuba, Ecuador and Egypt that they should join with India and the others who have expressed a willingness to bring the Chinese Communists into the Security Council.

"At the same time, however, he is understood to have been pressing both the Soviet and Chinese Communists to stay out of the conflict."

STATE DEPARTMENT'S DENIAL

WASHINGTON, July 22, (PTI-Reuter): Officials of the State Department and Indian Embassy denied that Pandit Nehru Prime Minister of India, sent a new message to the United States Secretary of State. Mr. Dean Acheson regarding the admission of Communist China to the United Nations and the Korean situation.

"The N Y Times" had stated to-

(Continued on page 18)

BEVAN'S APPEAL TO STALIN

DURHAM, July 22, (PTI-Reuter): The British Health Minister, Mr. Aneurin Bevan, addressed a verbal appeal to Marshal Stalin today to "come once more to the Security Council and ask North Korea to stop fighting."

Mr. Bevan told a miners' rally here that war was certain unless the nations stood by their international obligations.

Two Issues Before British Cabinet

LONDON, July 22, (PTI-Reuter): The British Cabinet, at its meeting next Tuesday, is expected to make two vital decisions on Britain's role in the Far East fighting.

The first will be whether to change the length of service of British conscripts, who now serve 18 months.

The first will be whether to change a token British ground force to Korea.

Both points are likely to be covered in draft plans to increase British aid to the United States' effort in Korea on which Defence, Supply and Finance Chiefs were working overtime this weekend.

CONGRESS CABINET TO STAY NEUTRAL

Three Candidates For Presidential Election

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

AHMEDABAD, July 22.

It is reliably learnt from high Congress circles here that the working committee will remain neutral this time in the forthcoming Congress presidencial elections for the Nasik Congress session in September.

Uptil now the Congress High Command used to nominate its own candidate.

There are three candidates for election. Sri Pursotam Das Tandon, Shree Shankarao Deo and Acharya Kripalani.

No Charge In Nasik Congress Dates

MADRAS, July 22 (PTI): Mr. Kala Venkata Rao, General Secretary of the Congress, who arrived here today from Delhi, said that there would be no change in the dates of the Nasik Congress session fixed for September 12 and 13.

Mr. Rao said this when his attention was drawn to a report that an astrologer had pointed out that September 12 being solar eclipse day, was inauspicious to hold the Congress session on that day.

MYSTERY DESTINATION OF GURKHA TROOPS

CALCUTTA July 22.

About 500 Gurkha troops left Calcutta today for an unknown destination by S S. 'Tairea.' The ship ips bound for Far East, but the disembarkation point of the troops is not known.

Delhi Talks Continue

NEHRU, LIAQUAT AND DIXON DISCUSS KASHMIR

NEW DELHI, July 22 (PTI): The Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan and Sir Owen Dixon continued their talks on Kashmir for the third day in succession today.

To-day's deliberations lasted five hours, divided evenly between the morning and afternoon sessions.

They will resume the discussions at 10-30 a.m. tomorrow.

Once again a joint communique issued at the end of today's meeting mentioned merely the fact that they met, and recorded the timings of the meeting. It stated: "Further discussions took place between the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan and Sir Owen Dixon from 10-30 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 5 p.m. to 7-30 p.m. They will meet again at 10-30 a.m. tomorrow."

In all the Nehru-Liaquat-Dixon talks on Kashmir have so far lasted 12 1/2 hours.

As the top level parleys on Kashmir were proceeding, on the other side of Government House, Mr. S. Dutt, Secretary, External Affairs Ministry, and Mr. Mohammed Ali, Secretary-General of Pakistan, continued their review of the working of the Delhi Pact. Their discussions for the second day today lasted about five hours.

REDS SHELL KINMEN ISLAND

TAIPEH (Formosa), July 22, (PTI-Reuter): Communists on islands off the China coast fired 180 round of artillery into the Nationalist-held island of Kinmen off the Fukien coast, the Nationalist Ministry of National Defence said here today.

Intelligence sources said that 1,500 sea-going vessels concentrated on the Fukien coast were a sign of preparations for an imminent invasion of Formosa.

Kinmen island, also known as Kimoi is a few miles out the mainland. It lies across the bay which contains the South China port of Amov.

The Communist fire was said to have come from the smaller islands of Ta-Ten and Hsiao-Ten nearby.

Officials said the Nationalist Government on Formosa had reported the shelling to American Government.

BANGALORE: The Krishnarajasagar reservoir in Mysore, which was disastrously depleted last summer, has picked up level nicely following the setting in of the monsoon in the Cauvery river basin.

WREATHS FOR AIR CRASH VICTIMS

All the passengers and members of the crew of [illegible] passenger plane died when it recently crashed into the bed of Chaki river, 12 miles south of Pathankot.

The dead included the Austrian Charge d'Affaires in India, Dr. Carl Pareira, some U. N. Observers in Kashmir and Mr. D. Kachru, Private Secretary to the Prime Minister.

Photo shows Sheikh Abdullah, Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir, high military officers and diplomatic representatives waiting to place their wreaths on the biers of the air crash victims at Pathankot. Also seen in the picture are Maj.-Gen. S. P. P. Thorat, Chief of the General Staff, Army Headquarters, Maj.-Gen. Tara Singh Bal, Maj.-Gen. J. C. Katoch, Col. E. M. Sutherland, U. S. Army Attache of the American Embassy in India and others.

MEMORIAL SERVICE AT SHRINAGAR

'LAID DOWN LIVES FOR BROTHERHOOD OF MAN'

SRINIGAR (Kashmir), July 22 (PTI): A memorial service was held here today at [illegible] Saints' Church in memory of the United Nations military observers [illegible] Maj. K.K. Singh, who died in the recent air crash near Pathankot.

Speaking on the occasion Col. Osthy, acting chief of the United Nations Observers, expressed his deep regret at the death of these five officers, whom he described as "colleagues and friends", and said that their death was the supreme sacrifice in the course of duty.

Maj. K. K. Singh was the Indian Army liaison officer with the United Nations observers team in Jammu and Kashmir from very start.

Dr. Edmonds, who conducted the service, said that the men were immortal as they laid down their lives in their work for the brotherhood of man. Among those who attended the service was the Yuvraj of Jammu and Kashmir State.

Last Two Bodies Cremated

PATHANKOT July 22 (UPI): The two remaining bodies of the victims of the air crash which took place near Pathankot on July 17 were discovered yesterday and cremated in the presence of a pandit, a Granthi and a clergyman in the military ground, Dhangu. The bodies could not be identified. Out of the 22 persons that died in the Srinagar-bound plane crash, bodies of 20 persons were recovered and cremated on July 19.

DEAN ACHESON PESSIMISTIC

WASHINGTON, July 22: The Secretary of State said at his press conference yesterday that he did not know of any new developments which might offer the hope of a peace settlement in Korea.

Mr. Acheson was asked 'about the application of the veto if the question of Chinese Communist representation in the Security Council came before the General Assembly in September.

He replied that the American view was that this was not a "vetoable" question.

He said it would be unwise for the General Assembly to take up the question of the representation of China on the Security Council. But, he added, if the General Assembly wanted to take the matter up, they could do so and that the final decision did not rest with the United States.

Mr. Acheson reviewed the last four weeks, since the North Korean forces invaded South Korea, saying he did not recall any period in American history in which so much had been accomplished.

INDONESIANS LAND IN "ISLES OF SPICES"

DJAKARTA, July 22 (PTI-Reuter): Indonesian Government troops closing in on the "Isles of Spices" have landed on Ceram, largest of the islands making up the South Moluccan group, according to radio Amion transmitter of the self-styled South Moluccas Republic.

Indonesian military quarters here confirmed that landings had been made on Ceram but said no details were so far available.

TOKIO BENEFITS FROM KOREAN WAR

TOKYO, July 22, (PTI-Reuter): Japan's Finance Minister Mr. Hayato Ikeda, told the Upper House Finance Committee today that he expected a "considerable amount of dollars" to flow into the national treasury as a result of increased emergency exports directly attributable to the Korean war.

He declared that the extra, income, added to the already favourable trade balance, would improve Japan's foreign currency holdings.

DEHOUSED RESIDENTS OCCUPY PALACE

Lathi-Police Disperse Crowd And Arrest Over 60 Persons

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. G. G. Mehta, Socialist leader and President of the Bombay Tenants' Association, and 61 others were arrested by the police this evening for having taken forcible possession of the Gwalior Palace at Worli. The arrested persons included some Women and children.

The demonstrators are those persons who were rendered homeless a few days back following the demolition of their temporary hutments on Government plots in Mahim area.

Earlier, Mr. Mehta led a procession to the Home Minister of Bombay, Mr. Morarji Desai, to urge for alternate accommodation for those dislodged from their hutments at Mahim but the Home Minister declined to receive him. Mr. Mehta then led the procession of about 150 persons to the Gwalior Palace, where, in face of police and other guards, about 62 persons led by Mr. Mehta himself scaled the walls and occupied one room on the first floor of the palace.

It is reported that a sub-inspector of police attempted to persuade the demonstrators to quit the palace but they refused. A lathi-squad was summoned and the Assistant Commissioner of Police also reached the spot and argued with the prespassers to give up the unauthorised possession of the palace room, but they again refused. All other demonstrators dispersed excepting 62 persons who remained in occupation of the palace room.

The trespassers were, therefore, placed under arrest and taken to the Worli Detention Camp.

The report that police made a slight lathi-charge on the demonstrators to disperse them was denied in authoritative quarters but it was explained that police had to use some mild force to evict the squatters and take them to police lorries.

Stop Press

NEW DELHI: To review the working of the short term trade agreement signed in April last an Indo-Pakistan trade conference is expected to be held in Karachi on July 28 and Mr. C. C. Desai is likely to lead the Indian delegation.

BLEAK OUTLOOK

WASHINGTON July 22 (PTI-Reuter): It may be mid-autumn or even spring before United States forces could launch a major counter offensive in Korea, a high Defence Department official said today.

Hunger March In Bihar

MONGHYR, July 22 (UPI): Nearly 300 villagers of Ramgan and Sansarpur came yesterday in a procession carrying Red flags and shouting "rotee deo," "rotee deo" to the court compound at Khagaria, in this district.

The sub-divisional officer came out of the court room and met the villagers. He told them that he had already approached the higher authorities to sanction 50,000 maunds of foodgrains and Rs. 50,000 for the distressed people.

LEOPOLD BACK ON THRONE

Liberals And Socialists Boycott Crown Council

BRUSSELS July 22, (PTI Reuter): King Leopold returning to the throne of Belgium today after six years exile with a "solemn appeal for concord" presided a few hours later over a Crown Council boycotted by Liberal and Socialist Ministers of State.

Nine Socialist Ministers of State—elder statesmen who sit on the Crown Council—but are not members of the Government resigned their office soon after the King flew back to his capital from his Geneva retreat.

Refusing to attend the Council meeting, the first held since 1919, their party declared they "no longer recognise Leopold III as King of the Belgians".

Three Liberal Ministers of State left Laeken Palace just before the Crown Council meeting began.

LEOPOLD'S BROADCAST

Four hours after arriving in Brussels, King Leopold III the restored Belgian monarch, broadcast this message to the nation:

King Leopold began: "My dear compatriots. After six long years of exile, I feel deeply touched to find myself again on my native soil, recalled here by Parliament".

The King said he would do all in his power to ensure that the present step "marks the beginning of reconciliation".

The King accompanied by his two sons later received a party of almost a hundred newsmen.

The Prime Minister told the assembled newsmen that the King had asked the present Government to continue in office.

He also announced that Cabinet Ministers and Ministers of State had pledged themselves to secrecy regarding the King's declaration

REDS RAID GUNTUR VILLAGE

Local Munsiff Stabbed To Death: Houses Looted

GUNTUR, July 22, (PTI).

A GANG of thirty persons, believed to be Communists, raided the village of Karalapadu last night and stabbed to death the village munsiff Mr. C. Veera Reddi and inflicted injuries on his wife.

Karalapadu is in Palnad Taluk of Guntur district.

The raiders are alleged to have looted the houses of Mr. Veera Reddi and his brother, Mr. Raghava Reddi, and removed cash and jewels worth about Rs. 5,000.

The injured woman and the body of her deceased husband were brought to the Government headquarters hospital at Guntur today.

The District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police have proceeded to the village.

'TEMPESTS' ATTACK TERRORIST GROUPS

SINGAPORE, July 22, (PTI-Reuter): Royal Air Force 'Tempests' and fighter-bombears attacked terrorist groups in Perak jungles Malaya, yesterday, a Communique stated here today.

The terrorists raided the Kedah rubber estate, killing a Chinese worker. The police drove off raiders who attacked a Johore police post last night.

SAIGON ARRESTS

SAIGON, July 22, (PTI-Reuter): The Viet Nam police announced today that they had arrested twenty people suspected to be connected with financing Vietminh (Indo-Chinese Autonomist) underground workers in the French-sponsored state of Viet Nam.

The police have seized documents and some arms.

Negro Troops Stand Fast At Yechon

TWO-DAY LULL IN KOREA BUILDS UP MORALE OF AMERICANS

With MacArthur's Headquarters for Korea, July 22, (PTI-Reuter):

AS dusk fell over Korea's western front tonight after two days of uneasy quiet, American troops dug in south east of Taejon were waiting tensely for the Communists next attack—expected tomorrow morning.

American troops dug into new defence positions a few miles outside the smouldering ruins of Taejon on Korea's western front waited tensely early today for an expected Communist attack.

The two-day lull had not been wasted and the morale of the battle-weary G.I.'s had lifted steadily since they were hammered out of Taeon on Thursday.

They were confident tonight that the North Koreans had "a big surprise coming."

On the eastern sector, American troops—fresh from their sea landing earlier in the week—joined South Koreans in a push up the east coast after the recapture of Yongdok, 25 miles north of their beach-head.

They were reported to have occupied "favourable ground."

NEGRO TROOPS STAND FAST

Among the mountains in the centre of the peninsula, American Negro troops and South Koreans stood fast in the hole they had punched in the Communists' line at Yechon, retaken from the Communists, after changing hands several times.

But the North Koreans were rushing up reinforcements of men and armour—apparently in a bid to smash their way south down the road to Kumchon, advanced supply centre half way between fallen Taejon and Taegu, now the Americans' main forward base.

North Korean air activity was reported increasing.

NORTHERNERS AIR-RAID

Fifteen 'Yak' fighter-mombers, the biggest concentration yet mustered by the Communists in the air war, are reported to have hit an American advanced airstrip in a sneak raid but no official confirmation was available.

There was no news of damage or casualties and an American naval unit nearby was not attacked.

This was the second sneak raid within four days. Seven 'Yaks' swooped low over Okchon, eight miles east of Taejon, two days ago and bombed and strafed American positions.

American jet-fighters caught them and shot down three probably four.

American Headquarters disclosed that 'Superfortresses' had reduced by half the usefulness of the strategic port of Wonsan on the east coast of North Korea.

TAEJON BOMBED

Despite heavy overcast and rain yesterday and this morning American jets and 'Mustangs' poured bombs and rockets into targets inside Taejon and roads leading out to the city to the south-east.

AMERICANS STILL HOLDING IMSIL

Gen. MacArthur's Headquarters Communique Number 123 said tonight that the American and South Korean troops were still holding Imsil in the western sector, about 20 miles south-east of Chonju.

Communist forces driving down from Kumje, 17 miles west of Chonju were previously reported to have taken Imsil in a wide flanking movement.

The Communique said American troops were regrouping east of Taejon, which fell to the North Koreans on Thursday to meet "new expected thrusts."

The Communique also confirmed that American forces had recaptured Yechon in the central sector after it had been captured and lost four times in the last two days.

It added that American 'Superfort-

(Continued on page 18)

CIVIL DEFENCE AGAINST A-BOMB ATTACK

NEW YORK, July 22 (PTI-Reuter): Civil defence preparations have been accelerated to safeguard in case of emergency the 14 million inhabitants of New York's sprawling city and state.

Manned by 14,500 volunteers, 618 air raid observation posts have been established at eight mile intervals throughout the State.

The Health Department has trained 92 specialists in treating atomo casualties and plans to extend this training within two months to state nurses and 15,000 private physicians.

Inspectors have been trained to detect possible contamination through chemical or bacteriological warfare.

Plans for mass evacuation in an emergency are being prepared.

THE WAR FRONT

Korean was positions reported in latest Reuter despatches on Saturday night were:

WEST: American forces consolidated before positions south-east of Taejon, with South Koreans on their right flank. A new Communist offensive was expected tomorrow.

FURTHER WEST: The North Koreans pushed south from Kumje, 50 miles south-west of Taejon. Their advanced columns were reported only sixty miles from the South Korean coast.

CENTRE: American Negro troops and South Koreans stood fast in Yechn, which has changed hands four times in the past two days. The Communists were reported to be rushing up reinforcements for a drive on Kumchon, road and rail junction between Taejon and Taegu.

EAST: Americans and South Koreans pushed north along the east coast after their recapture of Yongdok.

Krishna River In Spate

SANGLI, July 22, (PTI): The river Krishna here is in spate with flood waters touching the 50-foot mark, the higest point reached since 1946.

At least two areas in the city are completely inundated and the water level there has been steadily rising since yesterday. People from those areas have been evacuated to safety. D BYRAMJI 22-7-50

JAPAN STARTS RATIONING

The Japanese Cabinet has decided to introduce rationing of staple foods this month, instead of later as planned, to relieve national anxiety caused by the Korean war, the Kyodo news agency reported in Tokyo on Saturday.

JULLUNDUR, July 22 (UPI): The Deputy Commissioner Jullundur announced that the application of 170 destitute displaced persons for maintenance allowance have been accepted by the Central Government so far

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD

PLUS advt.-tax @ one anna per rupee

MINIMUM RS. 1/8/-

To be paid in advance

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted.—A Lady Dance Teacher, Kathak style, to join from August 1, 1950. The applicant must be a Nritya Visharad of Bhatkhande Sangit Vidyapith, Lucknow or possess an equivalent degree of any other recognised institution. The scale of pay will be 200-15-290-20-490 plus dearness allowance Rs. 25. Apply with testimonials to the Registrar, National Academy of Hindustani Music, Kaiserbagh, Lucknow, before July 25, 1950. (8260)

Wanted an Engineer with workshop experience of at least 3 years, preferably in a Cycle Factory. Pay Rs. 250|- to Rs. 450|- with free furnished quarters and facility of a joint Mess if desired; Good future prospects. A higher salary can be considered for a more experienced and qualified person. Apply giving full details, with testimonials to Box No. 1977 "The Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted Branch Managers and Principal Agents all over India for Motor Insurance, on attractive terms. Annual Premium must be guaranteed over Rs. 20,000|-. Motor and General Insurance Co. Ltd., (Non-tariff), Post Box No. 11427, Calcutta-6 8255

CHILDREN'S ENCYCLOPAEDIA

Post-war edition of Arthur Mee's "Children's Encyclopaedia" ("Book of Knowledged"). Now available. Please ask for particulars. The Standard Literature Co. Ltd., 13-1, Old Court House Street, Calcutta-1 8101

SOCIAL CLUB

All India Organization for Penfriendship. Business, Education, Culture, Marriage. Membership fee Rs. 8 for one year, payable by M.O. only. Ladies Rs. 5|-. Write to Organiser Social Club, Baroda Residency. (1970)

ACCOMMODATION

Accommodation available, ready to construct building for offices to their design in civil lines contact J. P. Keserwani, 14|27 Civil Lines, Kanpur. 8288

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Expert Agent for selling highclass Hosiery products in Bombay on attractive terms. Apply with testimonials to Asiatic Hosiery Mills, 151|A, Cotton Street, Calcutta. 8239

Wanted hardworking Canvassers for getting orders for printing and book binding on commission basis. Apply Dhanalakshmi Press, Jayabharat Building, Khetgalli off Gokhale Road. 1987

PHOTOGRAPHS FOR SALE

Beautiful Collection of Rare Art Photographs for sale: Send Re 1, for sample:— Mukherjee, 65A—1, Nimtola, Calcutta. 1988

Australian Trade Chief Goes On Leave

Mr. David Shubart, Australian Government Trade Commissioner, Bombay, will be proceeding on leave shortly.

Mr Shubart sails for Australia on the P. & O. 'Strathnaver' leaving Bombay 5th August.

During the absence from Bombay of the Trade Commissioner, the office in Bombay will be administered by Mr. G. P. H. Knight, who will take charge as Acting Australian Government Trade Commissioner (Bombay).

AHMEDABAD JUDGE PULLS UP GOVT. SERVANTS

Under-Trial Prisoners Suffer Undue Detention For Want Of Prompt Action

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

AHMEDABAD, July 22.

"A man, who can be sentenced upto one year for his defence has been kept more than one year in prison only because of absence of Government servants; This cannot be tolerated" observed the Additional Sessions Judge, delivering judgment on one Akber Khan, who was arrested for having come back from deportation. Akber Khan was sentenced by the Lower Court to one month's R. I. and to pay a fine of Rs. 500 for coming back but he preferred appeal and one year passed in this way. The judge also criticised jail authorities for not taking prompt actions.

Bolivia Offers 30 Officers

RESPONSE TO LIE'S APPEAL

LAKE SUCCESS, July 22 (PTI-Reuter): Bolivia has offered to place at the disposal of the United Nations thirty regular army officers, it was announced last night.

The offer was forwarded to the United Nations by the permanent Bolivian delegate, Mr. Eduardo Anze Matienzo.

There was no mention of any other elements of Bolivia's army.

The announcement came several hours after a press conference at which Mr. Lie had said that so far he had received no offers of combat troops from United Nations members although several had said they were willing to enter into bilateral negotiations with the unified command through Washington.

The nine replies were from the following countries:

(1) The Phillipines, which said she was prepared to enter into direct consultations with the unified command. The Phillipines Government was allowing its nationals to volunteer for service with the Korean forces, but to safeguard national defence, no Government troops would be sent.

The reply mentioned 26,000 Phillipine scouts, who were willing to serve in Korea.

(2) Norway said she could send no troops, but offered shipping space.

(3) Denmark offered no direct military assistance, but said she was prepared to give one Danish Red Cross ambulance unit.

(4) Sweden said it was impossible to send military aid, but offered to equip and pay for a Swedish field hospital.

(5) Peru made no offer of military aid, but announced her willingness to enter into bilateral negotiations with the unified command concerning other type of assistance.

(6) Argentine announced her readiness to enter into direct negotiations with the unified command, through Washington, but specified no particular type of aid.

(7) France placed at the United Nations disposal one ship, the 1,900-ton sloop La Grandiere, already in the Far East.

(8) Brazil offered to enter into negotiations about all aid within her means.

(9) Greece said she would send no troops, but offered to contribute six transport planes.

French Role In Korean War

SAIGON, July 22. (PTI-Reuter).

The Corvette "La Grandiere"—France's only material aid so far—sailed down Saigon river today on her way to join the United Nations naval forces in Korean waters. She was still flying the French flag.

The corvette had been serving in Indo-Chinese waters.

CALCUTTA: In accordance with the directives of the Congress High Command, almost all the 19 suits filed in different law courts in the state in connection with the recent primary Congress Panchayat elections have been withdrawn, according to reports received at the office of the West Bengal Provincial Congress Committee.

PRICES RISE IN U. S. NO HOARDING

NEW YORK, July 22 (UPI): There has been a rise in commodity prices spreading over a wide range of markets due to the Korean war. The war scare is responsible for a good deal of the pressure on prices, but large-scale hoarding has not developed, up to this point, on any item.

The Korean situation has continued to bring support to many staple commodities, with coffee, cocoa, rubber and some contracts of hides establishing new high levels for the season.

There has been a rise in the free market price of gold reflecting partly a new sense of insecurity—because of this the rise in Hong Kong has been greater than in the centres more distant from the fighting-and partly the depreciation of all currencies.

Indian Standard For Dry Cells And Batteries

NEW DELHI, July 22.

The manufacture of dry cells and batteries in India has reached a stage when it can meet a substantial part of the country's demand. It is estimated that requirements for dry cells and batteries for flash lamps are of the order of 300 million annually and production in the country is 150 million units, worth about three crores of rupees. With a view to standardising the product, the Batteries Sectional Committee of the Indian Standards Institution has issued the Indian standard specification for laclanche type dry cells and batteries for flash lamps.

Copies of the standard can be had from the Secretary, (Administration), Indian Standards Institution, 19 University Road, Delhi 8.

Three Reds Caught

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Special Branch of the City C.I.D. early this morning arrested three wanted Communists in the North of Bombay, following a raid of their hide-out. Two of them are stated to be wanted by the Ahmednagar Police, while the third by the City Police.

The Police decline to disclose the

DID NEHRU SEND NEW MESSAGE TO ACHESON?

(Continued from page 16)

day that Pandit Nehru had sent to Mr. Acheson a new message asking him "as an act of faith" to bring the Chinese Communists into the United Nations and to drop any conditions for this as a means of bringing about negotiations to end the war in Korea.

The officials, however, added that Pandit Nehru when sending the two notes to Mr. Acheson published this week might have accompanied them with informal and personal messages making these points.

They declined to discuss such personal messages. State Department officials said: "In any such exchanges there are always informal explorations on the side."

Indian Embassy officials said that no such personal messages had passed through the Embassy here.

Mr. Acheson stated yesterday at a press conference that he had no plans to communicate further with Pandit Nehru and that the exchange of notes with him had ended.

ARMED DACOITY IN COLLIERY

Four Of The Gang Overpowered And Arrested

JHARIA, July 22 (UPI): A serious dacoity was committed last night in a colliery in Lodna when about one dozen persons armed with firearms, hand grenades, swords and spears raided the company's office at midnight. After assaulting four night watchmen they broke open the office room and treasury gates and cut off telephone connection. After rifling the underground safe in which money for payment to workers today was kept, the miscreants decamped with about Rs. 20,000.

One of the injured nightguards Dhanjit Mishra ran to the nearby plant and from there telephonically informed the Jharia police station and raised alarm. Mr. Rahman officer in charge Jharia P. S., with a posse of police, rushed to the spot. The dacoits who had decamped with the booty were hotly chased by the police who surrounded an area and overpowered the dacoits four of the gang were arrested and cash of about Rs. 12,000 and some deadly weapons were reported to have been recovered from them.

Srinivasan Leaves Paris For Bombay

PARIS, July 22 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. C. R. Srinivasan, President of the All-India Newspapers Editors' Conference, left Paris for Bombay today by air.

During his three-day stay in France Mr. Srinivasan discussed the question of the French settlements in India with the French Foreign Minister, M. Robert Schuman and the Minister of Associated States, M. Jean Letourneau. He was also received in audience by the President of the Republic, M. Vincent Auriol.

World's Fastest Air Race

LONDON, July 21: The world's fastest air race—for the Society of British Aircraft Constructors' Cup—will be held tomorrow over a 62-mile six-sided course starting and finishing near Leeds. The race will be staged by the Yorkshire Aeroplane Club.

Four British-built jet fighters will compete: A Gloster Meteor VIII, a Vickers Supermarine Attacker, a de Havilland Venom and a Hawker jet (probably the P-1052 or P-1081). L.P.S

An agreement for the exchange of commercial goods between Switzerland and Pakistan has been initialled in Berne. It will be good for one year.

NEGRO TROOPS STAND FAST AT YECHON

(Continued from page 16)

resses' had flown 22 bombing missions against targets in the area of Pyongyang, North Korean capital.

Commanding General Listed 'Missing'

WASHINGTON, July 22 (PTI-Reuter): The United States Army today officially listed Maj.-Gen. William F. Dean, Commanding General of the 24th Division as missing in action in Korea.

Confirmation that the General was missing had come in a message from Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

U. S. To Strenthen Pacific And Atlantic Fleets

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, July 22 (PTI-Reuter): The American Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are to be strengthened against possible submarine and air attack on the United States, Admiral Forrest P. Sherman, Chief of Naval Operations, told a press conference here.

Admiral Arthur W. Radford, Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet, who arrived here from Pearl Harbour, told the conference that carrier-based jet planes were operating in the Korean war.

No Jap Volunteers For Korea

TOKYO, July 22 (PTI-Reuter): The Japanese Prime Minister, Shideru Yoshida, said today that he did not want any Japanese volunteers to take part in the Korean war.

Lancs Keep Top Berth In County Cricket

DOUBLE DISTINCTION FOR DEWS

LONDON, July 21 (PTI-Reuter).

LANCASHIRE won their ninth championship match when they beat Glamorgan today and so retained the lead in the county cricket table with 128 points from 17 games. Yorkshire, who beat Leicestershire in two days and Surrey, with a win over Gloucestershire, share second place, each with 120 points from 18 games.

Warwickshire, beaten by Somerset, fell from second to fourth place with 116 points from 19 games. Gloucestershire comes next 36 points behind Warwickshire with 18 matches played. Worcestershire moved from ninth to sixth with 78 points from 17 games following their win over Hampshire

There was no change in the order at the other end of the table as Nottinghamshire, who are at bottom, and Essex were without matches.

George Dews, Yorkshire-born Worcester cricketer and Plymouth footballer, enjoyed the double distinction against Hampshire today of hitting his maiden first-class century and of making it before lunch. His previous highest score for the county was 78. Thanks to his spirited hitting Worcestershire recovered so completely from the overnight loss of three for sixteen that they were able to declare at lunch when rain fell

Fine leftarm slow bowling by Dick Howorth on the rain affected pitch was mainly responsible for Hampshire being dismissed for 99 after a few minutes of extra time. Horace Hazell, 41-year old Somerset leftarm slow bowler who showed clever variation of flight and pace, played a big part in the defeat of Warwickshire. He was helped by the weak stroke play and indecision of the batsmen. Hazell took four wickets at a cost of sixteen runs in one spell of fourteen overs.

TREACHEROUS PITCH

Splendid bowling on a pitch responsive to spin enabled Lancashire to win their ninth championship match and remain at the top of the table. Glamorgan required 147 which would have been the highest innings total of the low-scoring match in two and three-quarter hours but with the pitch full of treachery this was beyond them. Malcolm Hilton opened the Lancashire attack with his left arm spinners and bowling practically unchanged took 6 for 55. He was well supported by Roy Tattersall at the other end

Glamorgan's first three wickets fell in the course of seven deliveries.

A fine partnership of 148 between Laurie Fishlock and Bernard Constable helped surrey gain an unexpectedly easy win by five wickets over Gloucestershire. These two came together at a critical period when Surrey, requiring 210 to win in five and a half hours, lost their first three wickets for 27 runs and looked destined for defeat. They batted determinedly while maintaining good scoring strokes and pulled the game round before being separated when only 35 runs were needed.

Constable completed 1,000 runs for the season for the first time in his career. He hit eight fours. Fishlock was the sheet anchor and defied the guiles of the Gloucester spin attack for just under four hours during which he hit [illegible] and nine fours.

Televising Eye Operations

LONDON, (By Radio): Lightweight television equipment is being used at two London hospitals to unravel the secrets of the eye for the benefit of the 1,200 delegates attending the 16th International Congress of Ophthalmology now being held in the British capital.

With the help of television, delicate eye operations can be watched by the delegates in large parties instead of having to take turns. From a special scaffolding built ever the operating table, the television camera operator is able to follow every movement of the surgeon's hands.

The delegates can watch the operation from adjacent rooms, where telephote lenses produce on screens close-up pictures, magnifying the human eye to nine or ten times the life-size.—L.P.S.

How To Manage A Husband

MELBOURNE: An Australian Women's Association here has drawn up plans for managing husbands. "Feed the brute and let him think he boss", rates first place.

Other hints: Find his heart through his stomach; Butter him up; Chop the Wood; Don't nag; Never argue with him; Always meet him with a smile; Share all responsibilities.

But some members confessed they "just couldn't manage their husbands".—PTI-Reuter:

CAPT. GREIG WINS KING'S PRIZE

Bisley's Annual Rifle Shooting

BISLEY CAMP (Surrey): July 22. (PTI-Reuter): Captain R. D. Greig late of Royal Scots Fusiliers today won the King's Prize, the major competition of Bisley's Annual Rifle Shooting Meet with an aggregate of 277.

The result was in doubt until his last shot for he needed a bull to win by 1 point and scored it.

Corporal J. F. Proudfoot of Perth, late of the Royal Scots and Major V. H. Magney of the City Rifle Club had already finished with aggregates of 276 when Greig came for his last shot at the 1,000 yards range.

AUSTRALIA WINS 'RUBBER'

"Ashes" Regained After 36 Years In Rugby Test

SYDNEY, July 22 (PTI-Reuter):—Australia won the "rubber" today by defeating Britain by five points (try and a goal) to two points (goal) in the third and last Rugby League Test here.

The teams were level with two points each at halftime.

BOUSSAC'S COREJADA WINS IRISH OAKS

'Togo' Johnstone Adds One More Classic To His Tally

EIRE, July 22 (PTI-Reuter): Marcel Boussac's French challenger Corejada, starting four to seven favourite, today won the Irish Oaks run over a mile and a half here.

CEYLON'S RUPEE LOSS

COLOMBO, July 22. (PTI): The Ceylon Government's rupee investments in India have been disposed of at a total loss of nearly Rs. 800,000 during the last two years, it is reliably learnt here.

But this loss is stated to have been partially offset by gains incurred in the course of sterling transactions

Ceylon's rupee investments were all sold by September 30 1949 in order to meet monetary obligations chiefly in food and machinery bills.

Ceylon's net gains from sterling transactions is Rs 605,949 for 1948-49

JHAVERI CAPTURES 9 WKTS. FOR 16 RUNS

D. H. Wadia's 72 In Week-End Cricket In Bombay

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Cricket Club of India, entertaining Friends Union Sports Club for a half-day friendly match, skittled out the latter for 98 runs and then scored 118 runs for the loss of 4 wickets winning the encounter by 6 wickets.

In C.C.I. innings M. K. Mantri was in a hitting mood and had 2 sixes and 3 fours in his innings of 41 runs.

FRIENDS UNION SPORTS CLUB

R. D. Jukar c. V. M. Merchant b M. K. Mantri 6, Syed Gaffor b M. K. Mantri 5, B. M. Patel c V. Manjarekar b. A. Abraham 0, A. A Shaikh not out 32, J. J. Kore (Captain) b A. Abraham 1, A. Creado c V. Manjarekar b R. G. Asher 18, M. H. Bardanwalla b R. G. Asher 3, C. R. Deamonths c C. Shete b R. G. Asher 4, V. G. Jog c F. Jasdanwala b N. M. Jhaveri 2, A. R. Jaffer run out 0, M. Bardanwalla c V. M. Merchant b R. G. Asher 13, Extras 14. Total: 98.

Fall Of Wickets

1/12, 2/13, 3/13, 4/15, 5/48, 6/53, 7/61 8/90 9/92 10/98.

Bowling Analysis

V. M. Merchant 3-1-6-0, K. H Jobanputra 3-2-1-0, A. Abraham 6-2-7-2, M. K. Mantri 4-3-1-2, M. L. Apte 4-0-11-0, N. M. Jhaveri 3-0-3-1, V. Manjarekar 3-2-2-0, F. Jasdenwalla 5-1-9-0, R. G. Asher 8-0-26-4, Russy Panday 5-0-18-0.

CRICKET CLUB OF INDIA

V. M. Merchant (Captain) c Shaikh b M. Bardanwalla 10, R. Panday c A Creado b M. Bardandalla 21, M. K. Mantri c Shaikh b J. J. Kore 41, F. A. Jasdenwalla not out 20, V. L. Manjarekar b V. Jog 5, C. S. Shete not out 11, Rest did not bat, Extras 10. Total: 118 for 4 Wickets.

Fall Of Wickets

1/15, 2/51, 3/83 4/90

BOWLING ANALYSIS

A Creado 8-3-22-0, M. Bardanwalla 3-1-12-0, M. H. Bardanwalla 5-0-29-2, J. J. Kore 11-3-20-1, A. H. Shaikh 3-1-9-0, V. Jog 3-1-6-1, B. M. Patel 4-0-10-0

HINDU GYMKHANA WIN

P. J. Hindu Gymkhana "B" Playing twelve-a-side against the Scindia Sports Club, batting first made 117 runs for the loss of 6 wickets and declared their innings closed. P B. Dharadhar contributed 53 with help of 6 fours and L. Apte hit up 33.

Scindia Sports Club in reply could collect only 72 runs in their venture.

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA 'B'

L. Apte c ( ) b. Daudchand 33, P. B. Dharadhar not out 53, N. T. Harshadrai c ( ) b Jethanand 4, H. Parekh b Hazare 3, L. R. Merchant c ( ) b Jethanand 4, M. M. Bhagat b Jethanand 0, S. Kishanchand b Hazare 7, P. V. Tana not out 1, Extras 12, Total: 117 for the loss of 6 Wickets declared.

Fall Of Wickets

1/22, 2/79, 3/85, 4/103, 5/105, 6/112.

Bowling Analysis

N. C. Trivedi 4-1-11-0, R. G. Hazare 14-5-22-2, Jethanand 11-3-33-3, Daudchand 6-5-26-1, D. B. Naik 4-1-13-0

SCINDIA SPORTS CLUB

R. G. Hazare c and b N. C. Jhaveri 17, S. J. Mehta c Bhagat b N C. Jhaveri 2, D. B. Naik c L. R. Merchant b N. C. Merchant 0, Jethand c N. T. Harshadrai b N. C. Jhaveri 33, V. V. Kerkar c S. K. Shanchand b N. C. Jhaveri 5, Mansukhani b G. G. Chandani 6, K. D. Rele c S. V. Shah b N. C. Jhaveri 0, Bhuwad c S. V. Shah b N. C. Javeri 0, S. D. Naik b G. G. Chandani 0, N. C. Trivedi c N. T. Harshadrai b N. C. Jhaveri 0, Daudchand b N. C. Jhaveri 0, B. K. Dalal not out 1, Extras 8. Total: 72.

Fall Of Wickets

1/7, 2/7, 3/42, 4/48, 5/61, 6/63, 7/65 8/65 9/71 10/72 11/72.

BOWLING ANALYIS

N. C. Jhaveri 15-3-16-9, S. V. Shah 9-0-32-0, N. T. Harshadarai 2-0-14-0, G. G. Chandani 3-2-2-2.

PARSEE GYMKHANA BEATEN

Parsee Gymkhana sustained a defeat at the hands of the Wellington Cricket Club. Going in to bat the visitors put up 131 runs in their knock D. B. Satha and R. P. Mehta scored 35 and 23 runs respectively, and then skittled o out their hosts for a palty 104 runs and won the match by 27 runs.

WELLINGTON CRICKET CLUB

B. R. Irani b D. H. Wadia 17, N. R. Kanga b K. K. Katrak 4, R. P. Mehta b K. K. Katrak 23, D. B. Satha run out 35, F. P. Gandhi c E. S. Kumana b P. M. Dhondy 13, A. J. Rutnagur not out 19, S. P. Wadia lbw. Dhondy 6. R. P. Khodaiji b P. M. Dhondy 2. B. A. Avasia run out 0, P. F. Pavri c D. H. Wadia b P. M. Dhondy 1, F. E. Garda b P. M. Dhondy 0, Extras 1/1, 2/2, 3/19, 4/40, 5/70 6/73, 7/75 11. Total: 131.

Fall Of Wickets

1/8, 2-42, 3/74, 4/97, 5/99, 6/116, 7/122, 8/725, 9/127, 10/131.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

R. P. Divecha 5-1-23-0, K. K. Katrak 6-1-35-2. D. H. Wadia 6-0-23-1. P. M. Dhondy 8 3-2-32-5; J. D. Engineer 4-1-7-0.

PARSEE GYMKHANA

F. P. Peddar c Kanga b B. R. Irani 1, R. N. Bharucha b B. R. Irani 8, E S. Kumana c D. B. Satha b A. Rutnagur 2, D. H. Wadia run out 72, K. P. Divecha st. Kanga b P. F. Pavri 5, J. D. Kumana c Mehta b B. R. Irani 9, F. R. Paymaster c Mehta b D. B. Satha 2. J. D. Engineer run out 0, J. R. Kapadia not out 7. P M. Dhondy lbw. B. R. Irani 0. K. K. Katrak lbw B. R. Irani 0. Extras 6. Total: 104.

Fall Of Wickets

1/1, 2/2. 3/19. 4/49. 5/70 6/73. 7/75 8/100. 9/100 10-104.

Bowling Analysis

B. R. Irani 14.3-4-25-5. A. J. Rutnagur 13-3-34-1. P. F Pavri 4-0-19-1. D. B. Satha 5-0-20-1.

Rain Curtails Play In County Cricket

LONDON, July 22 (PTI-Reuter): AT CARDIFF: Glamorgan vs Sussex no play today owing to rain.

At Bournemouth: Hampshire vs. Somerset

Somerset 107 for two (Gimblett 51) no further play today owing to rain.

At Birmingham: Warwiskshire vs. Gloucestershire: Gloucestershire 8 for 3. No further play today owing to rain.

At Northampton: Northamptonshire vs Worcestershire: Worcestershire 156 for four (Kenyon 53) No play possible since tea interval owing to rain.

At Liverpool: Lancashire 204 (Grieves 55, G. Edrich 65 Butler right-arm fast 5 for 63). Nottingham 24 for no wicket. Rain stopped play for the day.

At Chesterfield: Essex 107 (Jackson rightarm, 4 for 47). Derbyshire 93 for five.

At Lords: M.C.C. 127 (Shardlow five for 25). Minor Counties 96 for four.

At Oval, Surrey 127 (Coxon 5 for 51, Appleyard 4 for 47). Yorkshire 93 for four.

At Folkstone: Leicestershire 155

EASTERN COMMAND WIN SERVICES FINAL

Football At Calcutta

CALCUTTA, July 23. (PTI): Bhowanipur beat Aryans by one goal to nil in the First Division Football League this evening.

Eastern Command defeated Indian Air Force by three goals to one in the final of the Inter-Services Football Tournament.

Companion Not To Run In Stewards Cup

LONDON, July 22. (PTI-Reuter): Companion way will not run in the Stewards Cup on Tuesday but will contest Chichester Stakes at Goodwood on Friday instead.

Indonesia To Become Unitarian State

INAUGURATION ON AUG. 17

DJAKARTA, July 22, (PTI).

WHEN Indonesia becomes a unitarian State with a strong central Government on August 17 next left-wing groups led by Patrai Muki (Communist) will demostrate against it, official sources said here today.

The Government are prepared for such demonstrations, it was stated. Contrary to earlier expectations, most knowledgeable political circles stated today that Prime Minister Mohamad Hatta might revert to the post of Vice-President of the unitarian State, making room possibly for Mashumi Party leader Mohamed Natsir to form a parliamentary cabinet. The two biggest political parties in Indonesia—Mashumi and the Nationalist Party—have now agreed to work together in a parliamentary cabinet.

Even the Socialist Party led by Dr. Sutan Shahrir has blessed this agreement. All three parties have agreed against compromise with the Communists.

RED CROSS WORK ON BURU ISLAND

DJAKARTA, July 2, (PTI-Reuter): The Indonesian Red Cross is helping the people of Buru island part of the rebel "South Moluccan Republic" invaded by Government forces last week, Mr. Arnold Mononutu, Indonesian Information Minister, said here today.

He denied the reports that his Government had rejected an appeal to allow the International Red Cross to tend wounded rebels on Buru. No such request had been received, he added.

The Minister desclosed that the Indonesian Army had suffered nine casualties in the Buru landing. Some Amboinese rebels had taken to the island mountains, others had been killed, and some captured.

Rebelling Indonesians proclaimed the "Independent Republic of Amboin and the South Moluccas" last April.

Indonesian Envoy Flies To Rangoon

NEW DELHI, July 22, (PTI): Dr. Soedarsono, the Indonesian Ambassador to India and Burma, left Delhi by plane for Rangoon today. He will stay for about a week in the Burmese capital.

The Indonesian Ambassador's visit to Burma's capital, it is learned, is in connection with the Burmese Government's intimation that some Burmese Ministers and other high officials are going to Indonesia for a semi-official visit on July 24.

BHOPAL REFUGEES

Chaitram Asks For Funds For Rehabilitation

Dr. Chaitthiram P. Gidwani President of the All-India Refugee Association, who recently visited refugees from West Pakistan in Bhopal, complained here today of "lack of definite plans and Government funds' to rehabilitate them.

In a statement Dr. Gidwani said that out of the 17,000 refugees 15,000 lived in camps situated far from towns making it impossible for them to follow any trade or occupation.

There was no scheme to house them, he added. The Chief Commissioner of Bhopal had asked the Government of India for a sum of rupees one lakh for repairs to refugee camps but only Rs. 10,000 had been sanctioned.

Dr. Gidwani said: "There is a vocational training centre in Bhopal. I was amazed to learn that the maximum period of training was one month. After this so-called training, the trainees are not provided with any tools or machinery even on a group or co-operative basis."

16 New Cases Of Cholera

BOMBAY, Saturday.

With 16 fresh cases of cholera admitted in the Arthur Road Infecious Diseases Hospital, within four hours this morning, the outbreak had suddenly taken a turn for the worse. The number of fatal cases so far is even and th etotal number of admissions to the hospital 216.

Precautionary measures and mass inoculation are being intensified so as to bring the outbreak under check. From today's 16 admissions within four hours, it is a bit premature to say that the outbreak has been brought under control.

UNWISE DENUDATION OF FORESTS.

Mysore Minister's Anxiety

BANGALORE, July 21 (PTI): Mr. R. Chennagi Ramiah, Minister for Forests, today expressed his anxiety over "the denudation of the forest wealth of Mysore."

Addressing a conference of Forest Officers, he said the forest area in Mysore constituted only 14 per cent as against the international standard of 25 per cent. Re-afforestation had not kept pace with consumption for fuel and timber purposes. The Minister called upon the Forest Officers to work out a plan to solve the question.

The Chief Conservator of Forests, Mr. M. A. Muthanna, said that the supply of fuel for urban areas had become a major problem and should be one of the main subjects for the conference to tackle.

The conference will consider the forest policy, re-afforestation, fuel problem, role of forests in rural development and agriculture in forests.

GLIDER CRASHES

CAMBRAI, July 22 (PTI-Reuter): A twenty-year-old student pilot M. Fernande Polliart was killed when the glider in which she was a passenger was wrecked in a freak storm at Cambrai, Northern France, last night.

The glider, sucked up more than 3,500 feet by a cyclone in a violent hailstorm, was then dashed to the ground and completely wrecked.

PARIS: Two Parisians, Raymond Le Maire and Roger Hersen, were killed when their glider crashed yesterday at Persan Beaumont, north of Paris.

Hyderabad Strike

About 10,000 workers of Hyderabad city, belonging to trade unions affiliated to the Socialist-dominated state Mazdoor Sangh struck work for an hour today, according to a spokesman of the State Socialist Party.

The spokesman said that the strike was to record workers' protest against the arrest of Mr. B. S. Mahadev Singh, Socialist leader of Hyderabad.

It was reported yesterday that Mr. B. S. Mahadev Singh and Mr. C. Madhava Reddy, another State Socialist leader, were arrested at Chennur in Adilabad District.

Counting Of Votes In Bye-Election

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The counting of votes in connection with the bye-election to the Bombay Legislative Assembly from the Ahmedabad Textile Unions constituency will begin at 8-30 a.m. on Tuesday, July 25, at the temporary office of the Returning Officer, in the Government Industrial Training Workshop, Sarasapur, Ahmedabad.

Production Of Precision Instruments

U. P. FACTORY BEGINS WORK

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, July 22.

The precision instruments factory set up by the Uttar Pradesh Government in Lucknow has started production. The scheme comprises of the manufacture of electro-mechanical and other precision instruments like water meters, electricity meters, microscopes, binoculars, medical syringes etc. The factory is being run under the guidance of eight German technicians headed by Mr. E. A. Guenther, called from Switzerland.

A start has been made with the manufacture of water meters and it is expected that by October next this factory may be producing water meters at the rate of about 750 per month. It will also undertake repairs of water meters received from the municipal water works and a large number of orders for such repairs have already been received.

Radios may also be manufactured in the near future.

Suspected Of Theft

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Radhikiabhai Ramchandra was arrested by the Maharbouri Police yesterday on suspicion of having committed theft of cash and gold ornaments belonging to a neighbour.

Producing the accused before Mr. V. K. Muranjan, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, today, the police stated that the accused entered the house of a neighbour, when the latter was away and removed cash and gold ornaments. When the neighbour returned and found the articles missing, a complaint was lodged with the police.

The accused was ordered to be remanded to custody pending inquiries.

PRODUCTION OF 'PHONE PARTS

Bangalore Factory's Rapid Progress

BANGALORE, July 22, (PTI): Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, India's Minister for Communications, today visited the Indian telephones industries factory and spent over two hours there inspecting the progress of work.

Before he left the factory, the Minister expressed himself satisfied with the work and was confident that the schedule would be kept. In another three years, the factory programme should be complete producing all telephone and telecommunication requirements of the country.

Mr. Kidwai switched on power to the machines installed in the first factory bloc. Of the eight blocs that would constitute the factory, one is now ready and machines have been installed. The second is nearing completion.

Meanwhile, rapid progress had been made in the manufacture of telephone parts. Of the 365 component parts that constitute a telephone instrument nearly half the number are now being made in the factory, now installed in two huge hangars. Sixty percent of the equipment required for the industries have arrived. Assembly of telephones is in progress and uptodate, 22,000 phones have rolled out of the workshop. Over 700 persons are employed. The factory is also making some of its own tools.

Addressing the workers, Mr. Kidwai said he was glad that officers and workers were co-operating to see that before long the factory should go into full production. He was confident that when completed the institution would be an example of national industry in the country.

Morvi's Gift

LONDON, July 22. (PTI-Reuter): The Maharaja of Morvi said in London yesterday that he was giving one lakh of rupees for the relief of the people affected in the worst flood disaster that had occurred in the State for eight years. He said he was flying home on August 1.

WAR IS NOT THE WAY TO SAVE CIVILISATION

Shawcross Warns Britain On Korean Struggle

DURHAM, England, July 22, (PTI-Reuter).

ATTORNEY-GENERAL Sir Hartley Shawcross warned Britain today that if force and war were allowed to triumph over law and democracy in Korea now, they would be "asserted against Britain tomorrow."

"Let us hope that before it is too late—and it is getting very late—what has happened in Korea will shock all the world into the realisation that negitiation and discussion, and not war, is the only way by which civilisation can be saved", he told Durham miners here.

"Let us hope that negotiating with goodwill, but from a position of firmness and strength, nor irresolution and weakness, a general settlement can be achieved.

The Attorney-General said that "when the rest of the free world allowed the independence of Czechoslovakia to be destroyed without opposition ten years ago, they came near to signing the death warrant of freedom.

"If force is allowed to prevail over law and democracy in Korea, the same methods—carefully and secretly prepared—will be tried nearer home until, perhaps with no warning free men and women the world over will have to decide whether to fight with their lives for freedom and democracy or to submit to an alien dictatorship".

ALLEGED CHEATING OF CLOTH MERCHANTS

Three Arrested

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Three persons were arrested by the Princess Street Police yesterday on charges of cheating several city cloth merchants to the tune of Rs. 60,000.

The police stated at the Esplanade Police Court today that the modus operandi of these men was to place large orders on cloth merchants in Muljt Jetha Market and take delivery of the goods after paying cheques which would be dishonoured by the bank. Between 30 and 40 cloth merchants are stated to have been cheated by the suspects.

Chunilal Hargovindas, Pranjiwan Hargovind and Chabildas Narokhan, the arrested men, were enlarged on bail in a sum of Rs. 10,000 each by Presidency Magistrate R. S. Parikh.

Another alleged accomplice in the case, Shansukhlal, is reported to be still absconding.

The Saurashtra Government has earmarked Rs. 15,600 for the current financial year for providing reading rooms, libraries and mobile libraries in the rural areas of the State.

TATA LOCOMOTIVE AND ENGINEERING CO. LTD

Directors' Report

The Directors of Tata Locomotive and Engineering Co. Ltd., have issued the following report for the year ended March 31st:—

The net profits after providing for taxes and Managing Agents' Commission and setting aside Rs. 15 lakhs to the Depreciation Fund, amount to	6,01,217
After adding thereto the amount of	80,604
brought forward from last year's account the amount available for disposal is	6,81,321
The Directors have, out of this sum, appropriated to the Reserve Fund an amount of ..	6,00,000
leaving ..... which the Directors recommend to be carried forward.	81,821

The profits for the year under review, subject to depreciation, were higher than for the previous year by about Rs. 9 lakhs. This was due mainly to higher output as compared with the previous year and to the receipt of an amount of about Rs. 6.5 lakhs from the Baldwin Locomotive Works as commission on sales of their locomotives to the Indian Railways during the previous 2 years.

The whole of the disposable profits for the year have been appropriated to depreciation and reserve. It is a matter for satisfaction and a measure of the intrinsic soundness of the project that your Company is able to provide full depreciation on its assets even during the period of the construction of its Works.

OPERATIONS

There was a set-back in the production of locomotive boilers during the year. As against an average output of 4.08 boilers per month during the preceding year, only 3.6 boilers per month, or 19 boilers in all, were produced between April 1949 and the first week of September 1949, after which no further boilers were completed until after the end of the year under report.

Against a total of 94 SGS type boilers ordered by the Railway Board, 90 were completed by September, 1949.

STEAM ROAD ROLLERS

The rate of output of road rollers showed a marked improvement during the year. 281 road rollers were turned out during the year at an average rate of 23.4 per month as against 152 turned out in eleven months of the preceding year at an average rate of 13.8 road rollers per month. The maximum output for any one month of the year under report was 30 road rollers as compared with the highest output of 18 road rollers in any one month for the previous year.

By the end of the year, a total of 633 road rollers had been produced and 619 had been delivered to Government against the order for a total of 950.

Liverpool Wool Auctions

LIVERPOOL, July 20.

On the 3rd day, attendance of the buyers was smaller, and accordingly there was fair competition. Sales closed quietly steady. Prices however remain without any change. Out of 9,690 bales offered during three days, 6,256 bales have been sold, leaving balance of 3,434 bales unsold.

The next series of the auction (sixth of the current year) will begin on 12th of September. There are about 10,000 bales in sight. Nothing can be said about prospect of the market. Much depends upon policy of the Government, as to export ban imposed on 8th July, 1950. It is now learnt just now that Government has kindly allowed shipments against previous sales on C and F basis made before 8th, and also shipments to U. K. against through bills of lading issued before that date.

Burma Import O. G. L. For Cotton Textiles

NEW DELHI, July 22: Information has been received that the Government of Burma has placed imports of certain varieties of cotton textiles, from any country in the sterling area and of sterling area origin, under Open General Licence for the period July 15, 1950 to October 31, 1950. These varieties are: long cloth and shirting plain grey and white; bleached white lawns; and printed shirtings.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

LONDON MONEY MARKET

LONDON, July 22, (PTI-Reuter): Short loan conditions remained comfortable throughout the week. The keen demand for credit early found funds ample for requirements being supplemented first by ministry of education's monthly outpayment and then by milk marketing board payments.

Banks on the whole were good lenders though their demand slackened immediately before Wednesday's monthly make-up of balance sheets. The business in discounts was again moderate.

The Bank of England returns showed an increase of only three million Sterling in active note circulation against nearly £ 8 million a year ago. They easy short loan position was reflected in the banker's balances at the Bank of England on July 18, which were exceptionally high at 300.1 million sterling.

Applications for 240 million sterling treasury bill totalled 335,415,000 sterling. 240 million sterling allotted at the average rate of ten Shillings 2.78 pence per cent. Next week 240 million Sterling treasury bills offered and treasury deposits 25 million Sterling maxium at 182 days

India's Trade With U.S. During First Quarter

BOMBAY, Saturday.

India's exports to the United States of America for the period January to April, 1950, Totalled Rs. 30.29 crores, it is learnt.

Imports into India from the U. S. A. during the same period were placed at Rs. 24.87 crores.

For the first quarter, India had a surplus on trade account with the United States. During April, however, the balance of trade turned heavily against India. Exports during April totalled Rs. 4.65 crores, and imports Rs. 9.32 crores. Cotton imports during the month accounted for Rs. 5.03 crores. There were considerable imports of new cotton in May and June.

PAKISTAN'S STERLING BALANCES

New Release Treaty With Britain

LONDON, July 22, (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Ghulam Mohammed, Pakistan's Finance Minister, said here today that he hoped that a new Anglo-Pakistan sterling balances releases agreement would be signed in London by the end of the next week.

The Pakistan Finance Minister is leading the sterling balances releases delegation at the present talks here on a new one-year initial agreement.

London Exchanges

LONDON, July 22.

Exchanges India 1-5:94 to 1-6.06

New York on India closed today.

Discounts bank bills 3 months 11-16 percent six months 7-8 per cent.

Castorseed Bombay £53-1/2 quoted groundnuts Indian £64-3/4 nominal, linseed Calcutta £ 65 quoted c and f terms per ton.

Metals and silver closed today.

London New York

LONDON, July 22.

T. T. London on New York 2.7987 to 2.8012.

GOLD AND SILVER

London silver and gold closed today (July 22).

LONDON STOCK MARKET CLOSED

LONDON, July 22.

London stock exchange closed today.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE NEW YORK, July 22.

New York stock exchange closed today.

New York Cotton

NEW YORK, July 22.

New York cotton closed today (July 22nd)

T. T. New York on London previous closing 2.79-7/8 to 2.80-1/8.

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, July 22.

120 Ready Japan	.....	8 12	0
150 Ready Japan	.....	8 12	0
120 Ready Italy	.....	8 10	0
150 Ready Italy	.....	8 6	0
150 D. Box July	.....	1450 0	0
150 D. Box August	....	1386 0	0
2/40 Staple July	.....	7 2	6
2/40 Staple August	.....	7 3	0

MOOKERJEE SEES COUNTRY HEADING FOR A CATASTROPHE

Refugee Problem Must Be Solved By Joint Efforts, He Warns

CALCUTTA, July 22, (PTI):

DR. Syamaprasad Mookerjee, former Industry and Supply Minister of the Government of India warned his countrymen today that, if the problem that now faced Bengal was not solved satisfactorily, conditions would be created in this part of India inspite of the best efforts of well-meaning people, which would strengthen the hands of those who wanted to create trouble in the country.

Addressing the monthly luncheon meeting of "Milanee" (a socio-cultural club) today, Dr. Mookerjee said that he was giving the warning with the best of intentions, because he had been seeing which way things were drifting. Somehow or other the rest of India was not appreciating what was happening in Bengal.

"There was a blackout of news", he alleged. "In some cases it was intentional and in others it was actuated by the desire that the spread of true news might lead to public agitation." Dr. Mookerjee added that it was a completely mistaken approach to the great problem. By hiding truth or by not allowing the correct state of affairs to be known to the people, they were not serving anybody, rather they would be doing the greatest disservice to the country.

Dr. Mookerjee said that there was no parallel to the present state of affairs in Bengal anywhere in the civilised world in any period of history. They could not show any other example where 50 lakhs of people had been forced to leave their country of birth.

"We have to face this grim reality and have got to make proper arrangements to save the lives of these people and to seek redress for them", he added.

TRAGIC FEATURE

Dr. Mookerjee said that the tragic feature of the refugee problem in West Bengal was that thousands of children, who were going to schools in East Bengal, were now rotting in camps or loafing in the streets either of Calcutta or of other towns. This practically meant that the next generation was about to be wiped out. The condition of the children was deplorable and he believed that 50 per cent of them would not live inspite of the best efforts of their parents and guardians.

Dr. Mookerjee said that during his recent tours he had met thousands of refugees who felt that the greatest possible injustice had been done to them for no fault of theirs. They demanded redress of their grievances and asked him why day in and day out they should be deprived of their food and shelter.

In such a state of mind, Dr. Mookerjee added, they might easily fall a prey to a class of people who wanted to create trouble in the country. That had been the lesson of history.

Replying to the criticism that his approach to the problem was a communal one Dr. Mookerjee said that the division of India was not a secular decision. It was a completely communal decision arising out of a communal demand. If today as a result of that decision some suffered most and asked for help and assistance they should not be charged with communalism.

Dr. Mookerjee appealed to the people to look at the problem constructively and to courageously tell their Government where they erred. He urged them to face manfully the ordeal that had come after the achievement of independence and not to succumb to it.

Concluding, Dr. Mookerjee said that if the refugee problem was not solved by the joint efforts of the Government and the people, a catastrophe would follow and that would devour the entire society.

Sea Mails From Bombay

The next despatch of overseas mails from India for Western Pakistan (parcel mails only), Iraq and Iran will be made from Bombay on July 25, 1950 by B.I.S.S. "VASNA."

Mails arriving in Bombay Foreign Post upto 6 p.m. on July 24 will be included.

NATIONAL PLANNING FOR VIETNAM

PAU, (Southern France) July 22 (PTI-Reuter): A bill to plan the technical equipment of the independent states of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia, within the French Union, has been drawn up by delegates from the three states and France in conference here, it was announced today.

Under the bill each Government can set up a national planning authority. The bill provides for the replacing of the present Planning Commission in Saigon by an Equipment Plan Committee consisting of equal number of members from France, Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia.

This new committee will receive and coordinate plans drawn up separately by the four Governments.

O. G. L. NO. VI

NEW DELHI, July 22.

Open General Licence No. VI which permits the import of certain goods by country craft from certain countries in Africa, the Persian Gulf and the Middle East, provided that they have not previously been imported into these countries from Canada, Newfoundland, South Africa or a place on side the British Empire, has been cancelled. It has been replaced by Open General Licence No. XIX which permits the import of similar goods by country craft from the same countries provided that they are produced or manufactured in those countries, and have not been previously imported in to them from elsewhere.

Entertainment Tax In Madras

MADRAS, July 22, (PTI): The Madras Government have decided to extend the life of the Entertainments (Amendment) Act, 1949 for a further period of three years. The Act levies a tax ranging from one rupee to Rs. 2/8 per cinema show on picture houses in the state. The tax yields about Rs. 3,00,000 (three lakhs) annually.

As the act expires on July 21 and as the assembly is not in session the Governor of Madras promulgated an ordinance today for the continuance of the act. A bill extending the act for three years will be introduced in the Legislature in August.

Appeal For Saurashtra Flood Relief

AHMEDABAD, July 22 (PTI): Mr. Kanaiyalal Desai, President of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee has appealed for a 2,00,000-rupee fund for flood relief in Saurashtra.

Mr. Desai, who returned here today after a tour of the affected areas, said this sum would be utilised in supplementing the relief being provided by the Saurashtra Government, adding: "There is a kind of relief which only private agencies can undertake."

World Students' Conference In City

MYSORE, July 22 (PTI): The venue of the World Students' Conference organised by the International Students' Service has been changed from Madras to Bombay. The conference will commence on August 11 and will last for two weeks. One hundred and twenty students from all over the world are expected to participate.

16 Other Czechs Sentenced For Life

PRAGUE, July 21 (PTI-Reuter):—Four people were tonight sentenced to death for high treason and espionage and 16 others to hard labour for life at the end of a five-day trial before the State Court in Moravska Ostrava, Moravia. They were charged with preparing an armed revolt against the State.

CITY MARKETS

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, July 22.

The Bombay Stock Exchange officially closed today. The general feeling was bullish and Tata Steel Defds. were nominally quoted at Rs. 1735.

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, July 22.

The local bullion market was quietly steady today with restricted business on either side

At the opening forward silver was quoted at Rs. 180/4 and declined at Rs. 179/12 on moderate long liquidation but later steadied at Rs. 180 under scattered short covering. Ready silver was quoted at Rs. 180/4.

Forward gold opened at Rs. 113/14 and after declining at Rs. 113/7 steadied at Rs. 113/9. Ready gold was quoted at Rs. 113/10 and sovereign were placed at Rs. 75/12.

Final closing quotations were as under:

	Rs.	a.	p.
Silver Ready	179	8	0
Forward	179	12	0
Gold Ready	113	12	0
Forward	113	11	0

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, July 22.

The local produce market was fairly steady with restricted business. Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS—			
Quality	46	0	0
Madras	45	12	0
Bold	45	0	0
LINSEED—			
Bold	39	4	0
Sapna	38	0	0
August	39	6	0
September	39	12	0
CASTORSEEDS—			
Small	29	10	0
Bold	28	8	0
Madras	29	14	0
August	30	0	0
September	30	4	0

Indian Cotton Figures

BOMBAY July 21.

	Bales.
Export by Rail from 1st September '49 to 20th July '50	429875
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September 1949 to 20th July 1950	924503
Same period last year	1100374
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 20th July 1950	560145
Same time last year	379367

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LESTER ANTISEPTICS
CALCUTTA BOMBAY

American Markets

INCREASED PROFIT TAKING IN NEWYORK COTTON

Wall Street Steady Awaiting Fresh Incentives

NEW YORK, July 21.

Opening gains were extended with demand more or less general and offerings limited reflecting factors such as active demand for spot cotton and cotton goods, weather complaints, short crop ideas and effects of the everpresent inflationary psychology.

Later the appearance of increased profittaking and hedging served to pare early advances. In the afternoon the market encountered increased presure principally profittaking which met more indifferent trade offtake. Uncertainties in connection with commodity credit corporation 1948 pooled stock sales with coincident hedging appeared the chief disturbing factor. The session closed easy with sales put at 250,000 bales.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

	New York	New Orleans
October	37.57	37.37
December	37.48	37.33
March	37.40	37.27
May	37.40	37.15
Middling Spot	38.82	37.45

October Higest: 38.00 at 10-41 a.m. Lowest: 37.55 at 2-58 p.m.

WALL STREET MARKET

Irregularly Higher Tendency

Appearing tired after the recent efforts and mindful of the approaching weekend, numerous buyers were inclined to rest on commitments to await fresh incentives. Profit-taking was not heavy and caused only a mild recession in values. Price changes either way were mainly fractional with losses slightly predominating and including leading steels, motors, rails, foods, communications and oils. At noon the averages were, Industrials 206.51 and Rails 58.66.

The market balance swung to the upside when an improved demand developed for selected issues, notably rails, steels, oils, chemicals, department stores, motors and farm implements. Accompanied by some expansion in volume for market showed irregularly higher tendencies mostly upto one dollar or so into the final hour. The rail average was again at a new 1950 high and at the best level since 1948

Brokers said that considerable short-covering had taken place this week in rails enabling the group to make a better performance than the remainder of the list. Profit-taking reduced extreme gains but the composite average rate still finished with a modest gain. The session closed steady.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

American Telephone and Telegraph	151
Amerex Holding Co.	29 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	32 7/8
Chase National Bank	39
Firestone Tyre	62 1/4
General Electric	45 7/8
General Motors	83 5/8
Ingersol Rand	66
International Nickel	29 3/4
National City Bank	45 1/2
New York Central Rail Road	14 1/4
Sinclair Corporation	27 1/2
Socony Vacuum	21 1/4
Texas Co.	38 5/8
Union Carbide	83 1/8
U. S. Smelting	38
U. S. Steel Common	35 3/4
Western Union	29 5/8

Total number of shares which changed hands during the day was 2.810.000 shares.

Highest and lowest U. S. Steel trading prices were 35 7/8 and 34 7/8 respectively.

CHICAGO GRAINS MARKET

Wheat Strong On Short Covering

Chicago grains were strong and active reflecting shortcovering in July, inflation talk, belief that if war time controls are invoked the commodity credit corporation will sell its holdings at not less than the support level and the posibility that the present 90 percent crop support may be raised to the full parity. Wheat also reflected rain and continued mill buying while maize responded to 34 per cent increase in cattle on feed in eleven maize states on July first compared with a year ago. Oats firmed on unfavourable moisture.

CHICAGO WHEAT

July 2.33-3/4.
September 2.34-1/2.
December 2.37-1/2.
March 2.38 3/4.

Good Demand For Pepper In New York Market

NEW YORK, July 21.

Prices were firm at 195 cents traded. The market was quiet as only spot position was traded in infrequently higher levels. Demand continues very good and the supply situation is tight. Following are today's closing prices: Black pepper spot 195 traded, July 1.85 bid, August 1.75 bid, September 1.75 bid, October 1.70 nom., November 1.65 nom., December 1.60 nom., January 1.52 nom. and February 1.45 nom. New Contract: all prices are same as old. White pepper spot 2.50 nom.

London Pepper Market Unsettled

LONDON, July 21.

The pepper market was unsettled with black dearer on higher overseas advices and white not definitely offered. Black lampong July/August was quoted at 12sh 3d, and white muntok at 19sh 4d shipping weight with white sarawak at 19sh 7d delivered weight per mound c. i. f. basis ports. Malabar on spot was offered at 1,475sh after business yesterday at 1,425sh per hundredweight. July/August was quoted at 1.360sh cif

Singapore Pepper Prices Steady

SINGAPORE, July 21.

The pepper market was steady with the seller: exgodown price of black lampong raised by ten dollars to 635 and white muntock unchanged at 1.025 dollars per picul.

London Copra And Oil Markets Firm

LONDON, July 21.

The copra market was firm on short covering and German buying of Straits. Straits/Dutch East Indies far, merchantable delivered weight July/August at £88 1/2 asked and £87 3/4 bid, with business in August/September at £88 and there were further buyers. Philippines bulk was nominal at 225 dollars and Ceylon in drums at £128 and in bulk at £123 1/2, Straits in drums at £125 1/4 and in bulk at £122 1/4 all sellers August

Inflationary Psychology Hardens U. S. A. Cotton Prices

NEW YORK, July 21.

Cotton again soared on disturbing Korean situation and small crop situation and small crop ideas due to sharp acreage curtailment and weevil threats. Price swings were extremely erratic with alternating waves of profittaking based on technical considerations against buying influenced by inflationary psychology.

The department of Agriculture moved to stabilise prices and announced that 4,320,000 bales stored under the loan programme will be kept available for market sale and it also announced more frequent sales dates for controlled stocks. Other highlights were heavy demands for cotton goods and weather complaints with frequent moderate to heavy showers stimulating weevil activity. However, most reports indicated that the crop was making fair to good progress.

NEW YORK SILVER MARKET

NEW YORK, July 21.

Consumers absorbed about 250,000 ounces in the open market at unchanged 73 cents per ounce.

Indian Traders Reach Tibet

ALMORA(July 21. (PTI): The first batch of India traders has reached safely Talkote Mandi, the main trading centre of Western Tibet, for this year's trading season.

The Tibetan traders have pitched their tents at Talkote Mandi to exchange Tibetan goods with their Indian counterparts as usual.

The U.P. Government has sanctioned cloth worth Rs. three lakhs to the traders from Almora District for Tibetan trade this year. They have supplied firearms also to the traders for protection against dacoits on Tibetan borders, it is learnt.

The traders, however, complained that some of the guns supplied to them under orders of the State Government were of Italian make and their bullets were not available in the market.

TRADE DELEGATION TO INDONESIA

NEW DELHI, July 21 (PTI): The Government of India will send a trade delegation to Indonesia in August to explore the possibilities of developing trade between the two counrties, it is learnt here.

The delegation will be led by Mr. P. A. Narielwala, Director, Tata Industries Ltd. The selection of other members of the delegation is still under consideration of the Government.

Steady Flow Of Buying In Paris Bourse

PARIS, July 21.

The bourse was preoccupied with outside events and the Korean war and declaration of options attracted little attention in a quiet market. Forward business was sporaic and largely confined to leading issues. There was however a recovery in industrials on isolated buying orders. A feature in internationals was Canadian pacific which responded to a steady flow of buying interest. Rentes tended easier.

Sugar Enquiry Hearing

NEW DELHI, July 21. (PTI): The public hearing by the Sugar Enquiry Committee will be held from July 26 here, the Committee announces in a press note.

The Committee will take evidences in Delhi and then in other centres where necessary.

Hybrid Maize Imported

LUCKNOW, July 22. (PTI): Hybrid maize from U. S. A., worth about Rs. 4,000, has been imported into Uttar Pradesh for experiments on hybrid maize cultivation.

The experiments are being conducted on hill farms at Almora.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, July 21.

2-1/2 p.c. British Consols	£69-5/8
3-1/2 p.c. Conversion Loan 1961	94-7/8
4 p.c. Funding Loan 1960/90	107-3/8
3-1/2 p.c. War Loan on or after Dec. 1	93-5/8
Chartered Bank of India	9
Hongkong Bank of India	74-1/2
National Bank of India	32-3/4

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 5,239.

Alexandria Cotton

ALEXANDRIA, July 21.

KARNAK:	
July	84.05—95
November	83.25+45
January	82.25+20
ASHMOUNI:	
August	96.00
October	68.88+13
December	68.70+15

Amsterdam Stocks Rule Firm

AMSTERDAM, July 21.

The stock market was firm reflecting the action in Wall Street. International industrials were particularly in demand and gained as much as three points. Indonesians, however, were neglected. Investments remained unchanged.

DANCE EDUCATION IN U.S.A.

It Integrates Courses In Anatomy, Physiology, Philosophy, Psychology And Arts

BY TADD FISHER

"ART, when really understood, is the province of every human being. When the artist is alive in any person, whatever his kind of work may be, he becomes an inventive, searching, daring, self-expressive creature.... He is interesting to himself and he is interesting to others." In this way, **Robert Henri, the American painter** (1865-1929), defined what he termed **the "art spirit". His conception is today shared by many American educators who feel that artistic creation can be experienced by everyone, not only by the usually gifted**

One of the most spontaneously and widely participated in of creating activities is dancing, probably because every man, woman, and child has, in his own person, the only instrument essential for the execution of the art. As one dance teacher has said, "If you can walk, you can dance." Dance requires co-ordination within the individual and co-operation with others as a group activity. It provides excellent physical exercise and helps to develop strong bodies and good posture, going beyond ordinary gymnastics in stressing grace and self-expression.

Embraces Other Arts

In some schools in the United States dance education embraces the other arts and, to a degree, the social studies. There the student, who may create his own choreography, must have at least an elementary knowledge of music and may borrow from literature and folklore for his themes, design his costumes with an understanding of his own and foreign cultures, and seek to interpret interesting aspects of his daily life.

At the kindergarten level, there is little formal teaching of the dance, although in many schools, children still dance the traditional circle dances and are taught simple rhythms.

Most American teachers today realize that the child should dance when he is impelled to, not when he is told to. For him, first and foremost, the dance should be fun—a more interesting way of communicating observations and emotions than simply stating them in words. Lively class discussion and a developing understanding of the big world around him yields spontaneous little dances which the teacher encourages. **The children become "farmers working in the fields," "the sun dancing through raindrops on the windowpane," "children at the beach," or animated fairy-tale and story-book characters. Whether in the realm of fact or fantasy, these rhythmic interpretations are natural to the five-year-old child and are his way of expressing wonder joy, and sorrow**

Power Of Dance

More strenuous physical acts, needed for growth, are presented in games. Cartwheels, handstands, and somersaults, develop skill, confidence, and rhythm. Calisthenics, running, and leaping are done to the accompaniment of a piano or of percussion instruments —cymbals, tom-toms, drums, and marimba—played by the children who experiment with sounds and rhythmic patterns

One of the most interesting creative processes described by the late Madeleine Dixon in her book "The Power of Dance" is a series of dances called "The City Cycle," performed by a group of elementary-school children.

"You want to dance something real, do you not?" Miss Dixon asked. "Well, you are living in a big American city. Why not dance America right now in terms of your big city? What things can be painted, can be put into music, can be danced? When you have decided on your particular idea, get materials and paint or draw it."

The schoolroom was charged with anticipation and eagerness to begin. On canvas after canvas, the children were revealing their impressions of the city, and Miss Dixon was interested in each one. "This is progress," one little girl explained, pointing to her picture of a tall, inverted pyramid with three circles around it. "You know, the onward and upward of things."

The others explained their drawings. "I am trying to show peace and sadness, how they are something alike."

"Mine is feet going many places."

"I am doing the work of the city—of machines. I am going to use cogs and discs like that in my dance."

"I am trying to paint work and pleasure."

One girl was painting "Street Life" with the omnibuses, the markets, and the people.

Another child was trying to say "the materials of the city" with a mass of geometric cylinders and blocks.

Those who finished early went on to develop music without any suggestion from the teacher. They knew that part of the idea could be expressed in colour and line, something beyond in music, and again, that a new facet could be expressed in dance.

Fun Of The City

After spending some time working on music, everybody in the group expressed a desire to paint again. After their earlier experimentations, observations, and discussions of the city, the children's ideas had become more concrete. Then, various aspects of metropolitan life which had impressed them—the people of the city, fun of the city, workers, and builders—took form and became the separate themes for a dance series. Through pantomime and dramatic play, they worked out dance figures and were soon ready to combine their musical and dance ideas. How they danced was not important. What was significant, rather, was the satisfaction gained from their collaborative creative experience: the pleasure of performance and the many new ideas, related to their themes, which had occurred to them.

Alternative To Gymnastics

The most significant single stride in dance education for American teenagers is the growing interest in the technique of the so-called "modern" dance which, evolving from North European gymnastic exercises, has been developing widely in the United States during the past 25 years. It has become a distinctly American idiom which, nonetheless, borrows from and extends other techniques. Whereas ballet is built upon the pivotal center line of the body with all movement radiating from this pivot, modern dance is built upon a flexible pivotal line. Since the basic positions of modern dance require the use of nearly every muscle in the body, they are now recognized as excellent alternatives for the gymnastics still practised in many physical education classes.

An important factor in the growth of dance education on the elementary and secondary school levels is the increasing number of young Americans studying dance at college. From their ranks come qualified teachers who are slowly filling the great demand for dance educators and are bringing creative dance to the school curriculum. Since 1924, when the University of Wisconsin in the American Midwest first made the dance a major field of study, scores of other colleges have instituted dance training.

Today, many of them use the study of dance to integrate courses in anatomy, physiology, philosophy, psychology, and the arts. Particularly stimulating is the interest of college classes in the work of secondary school dance students often they participate in combined programmes so that both may gain through the interchange of ideas and trends.

Summer school sessions also provide young people with a fine opportunity to work and study with such innovators in the field of modern dance as Martha Graham, Doris Humphrey, Hanya Holm, and other artists of distinction.

Throughout the United States, boys and girls form dance groups in schools and present their programs before audiences. In the early 1940's for example, in a small city in the eastern state of New Jersey, the interest of young people in dance prompted parents and town officials to establish a non-profit Young People's Dance Theater as a community project. Today, the theater has grown to such proportions that auditions must be held every September to choose its members. Twice weekly, they meet in a studio supervised by a local dance teacher to prepare productions which are presented semi-annually in local school auditoriums. A similar theatre for children and young people has been organized in Salt Lake City, in the western state of Utah. The pleasure which the children receive from the theatre has prompted citizens of the community to initiate a drive for funds to erect a theatre building for the young dancers' productions.

Dance Workshop

An outstanding contribution to dance education for young people has been the "Teen-Age Dance Workshop" for more than 200 girls attending the county schools in New York State's Westchester County. This group has gained national recognition as representative of the best that can be achieved when youngsters dance for the fun of dancing but communicate their pleasure through the use of sound technique. A healthy competitive spirit prevails during annual Workshop auditions for the honour of becoming a member of the so-called "master" class. Members of this class are given leading dancing roles in yearly productions, special performances, and demonstrations.

Their interest in dance has been contagious. Large groups of mothers who formerly sat on the sidelines watching their daughters at work now attend evening classes held under the auspices of local adult education programmes.

There is also an evening class for young business women who have found dance on excellent way to tone up muscles unused during working hours in an office.

This programme, together with hundreds of others throughout the United States, is actually a pedagogical technique designed to awaken youngsters and adults to the joy to be derived through the dance medium. Such classes may uncover talent where it was not before suspected. Gifted children, whose first acquaintance with the dance was kind of revelation, may choose to concentrate on the type of study which will equip them for professional careers. For the others, it is an effective way of developing an awareness and a broad comprehension of an art which only those who have worked in it themselves can fully appreciate.

KING ANSWERS ROLL-CALL

King Faisal of Iraq raises his hat, as he answers the roll-call, at Harrow school.

OUR DELHI LETTER

Failure Of Nehru Peace Move

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN POLICY SET UP

From Our Correspondent

THE Prime Minister's peace efforts were the principal topic of discussion during the week in the capital.

The Prime Minister's sincerity of purpose is recognised on all side. His avowed object in approaching the Big Three was to localise the Korean flare-up and secure its settlement by peaceful means.

It was his basic approach, which was largely responsible for the failure of his efforts. His linking the admission of Red China into the U.N.O. with the Korean dispute was the principal error in his approach. In doing so, the Prime Minister walked straight into the parlour of Marshal Stalin.

The peace mission was foredoomed to a failure because, firstly the admission of Red China into the Security Council had no connection with Korea and secondly, it is an issue over which the American Government shall never give in.

Although its propping up of Chiang Kai-Shek is not understandable, America has made unmistakeably clear its attitude on Red China. It says that it would oppose the admission of Red China into the Security Council but would not exercise its veto against the entry.

Russia has chosen to stay out of the Security Council and has been insisting that the admission of Red China was the 'sine qua non' to its return to the Security Council. The Indian Prime Minister's approach that Red China should be admitted into the Security Council and Russia should return to it to find a peaceful settlement of the Korean dispute, therefore, is regarded a wrong approach.

THE PEACE APPROACH MIGHT HAVE SUCCEEDED IF INDIA HAD SUGGESTED THE RETURN OF RUSSIA TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL TO SECURE THE ADMISSION OF RED CHINA INTO THE U.N.O.

The wrong approach, 'prima facie,' has created a further impasse. Marshall Stalin says that amission of Red China into the U.N.O. was, 'inter alia', the condition precedent to any approach to a settlement of Korean trouble.

Britain, which echoes the American attitude says that 'cease fire' in Korea and the return of North Korean to the 38th parallel was the 'sine qua non' to any approach to Red China's admission into the U.N.O.

Constitutional Issue

Is there any Constitutional issue involved in these peace pourparlers? India's Central Cabinet has accepted the two resolutions of the Security Council, declaring North Koreans guilty of unwarranted and naked aggression against the South Koreans and pledging India's support to the United Nations in combating that aggression. The Cabinet works on principle of Joint Responsibility. Joint consultation is the corner-stone of Joint Responsibility. This is self-evident. For, how can members of the Cabinet be held jointly and severally responsible for the Cabinet decisions, unless they were consulted and were a party to that decision.

The issue is whether the peace pourparlers were launched after consultation and with the authority of the Cabinet. Cabinet proceedings are "secret" and no one can speak with authority on this subject. The circumstantial evidence, however, provides some indications. In the letters he addressed to Marshall Stalin and Mr. Dean Acheson, the Prime Minister after saying "our Ambassador" and "India's purpose" expresses himself in the first person singular and says "I venture to address this personal appeal to you." In search for peace, this personal effort by India's Prime Minister has been acclaimed all over the world.

Marshall Stalin, in his reply, however, cleverly side-tracked the issue and urged that the Security Council, after it had admitted Red China, should "hear representatives of the Korean people".

The Indian Prime Minister regarded Marshall Stalin's reply as an 'encouraging response" and undertook to communicate it to other governments concerned.

Does this raise a constitutional issue?

The Indian Central Cabinet had joined the U.N.O. in calling upon the people of North Korea to stop fighting. The people of North Korea have been defying the U.N.O. mandate. The British Government, according to New Delhi reports, had asked Marshall Stalin to use his great influence in persuading the people of North Korea to stop aggression and fighting. Marshall Stalin has flatly refused to use his great influence. The Nehru-Stalin Correspondence makes no suggestion that fighting in Korea would stop as a prior condition of negotiation, nor does it even hint the North Korean forces would withdraw to the line which they crossed when they began their aggression.

The Indian Prime Minister, by describing Marshall's reply as an encouraging response, has tactitly approved of the Russian stand.

British Practice

The constitutional issue is whether the Prime Minister should have consulted his Cabinet and secured its approval for a position, which runs contrary to cabinet's decision? The British practice supports the Prime Minister. The British Prime Minister enjoys threee undisputed rights, namely the right to be consulted on foreign affairs, the right to see all important papers of the Foreign Office and the right to see and communicate with Foreign Ambassadors.

The responsibility for deciding whether or not a question of vital importance connected with Foreign Affairs should be communicated to the cabinet lies in the hands of the Foreign Secretary and the Prime Minister in Britain. The British cabinet is placed at the mercy of these two statesmen and is never able effectively to control or scrutinize their work.

"It virtually amounts to this, that the Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary in Britain determine, if they think fit, any question of foreign policy and irrevocably commit the government without allowing any voice in the matter to their colleagues and defend that policy without previous assent or consultation with them." This is not me but Sir William Harcourt, who in a letter, dated April 5, 1895, protested to Lord Kimberley against the practice, saying, "that position, under any circumstances, I cannot accept."

Mr. Lloyd George alleges that from 1906 to 1914 "there was a reticence and a secrecy which practically ruled out three-fourths of the Cabinet from the chance of making genuine contribution to the momentous questions than impending in foreign policy. We were not privileged to know any more of the essential facts than those which the ordinary newspaper readers could gather."

In fact, it is true to say that one of the most important items of pre-World War I diplomacy was conducted in this manner. In India, where the Prime Minister combines with his office that of his Foreign Minister, the position is further simplified. Problems of foreign policy develop through a long course or actions and negotiations. The Cabinet can and does lay down the general trend of foreign policy, as is evident from the Korean decision.

Committee Set Up

If the Foreign Secretary feels that consequential decisions will be needed of a kind for which he hesitates to accept the sole responsibility, or that changing events make necessary constant formal consultation, he will ask the Cabinet to appoint a Committee.

Such a Committee was set up last week.

It consists of Prime Minister, the Deputy Prime Minister, Sardar Patel, the Minister without Portfolio, Shri C. Rajagopalachari, and the Minister for Pakistan Affairs, Mr. Gopalaswamy Ayyangar.

That India had a right and could initoiate independent negotiations for peace is supported by the Kelly-Gromyko talks, which are still in progress. The British Government, through its Ambassador, Kelly has been negotiating a way out of the present impasse. Whether India should have taken this initiative is another question.

Speaking at Benaras during the week, the Prime Minister said that "India had taken this step in consonance with her past history and her present policy of peace. She was aware of the fact that she was not a powerful nation from the economic and military point of view to prevent war, but she felt that she must do something to prevent the spread of war." That is one way of looking at things. The puny-minds look to India's interests before looking abroad. India's dependence on others is colossal. Can she afford to alienate powers, which really matter to her? The peace-maker has a thankless task. If he does not bring combatants together, he can, at least, create enemies for himself.

Blind Alley

The Prime Minister's efforts have reached a blind alley. The chapter is closed, but the future alone will show the repercussions of this "must do something" India's policy is the policy of peace, but people, who love peace have to prepare for war. "Peace through strength" is the present day slogan. Only the future can show whether India is able to get all her requirements for self-defence for which it entirely depends on the Western powers. India needs millions of money to raise the standard of living of her under-fed, and ill-nourished people. The Prime Minister's policy statement on the employment of foreign capital has not attracted much capital to India. Only the future will show whether foreigners take more than ordinary interest in the development of this country. The urge for peace is universal and yet, none of the countries other than India made a rush to restore peace in Korea. They may be too timid or too realistic. The common man is interested in his present and immediate future. The rising tide of prices is a pointer to what is in store for him.

Having lived through a hectic week, New Delhi has switched on to the Nehru-Liaquat talks, which commenced here today.

'Yugoslavia'

a full-sized illustrated periodical, contains articles on the political, economic and cultural life of the Yugosla people, richly illustrated with photographs, coloured reproductions and original drawings. This magazine appears quarterly.

The winter number in English, French and Serbo-Croatian has just come out. *This number reviews the great exhibition of medieval Yugoslav sculpture and architecture opened in March in Paris*, and shows a number of reproductions of frescoes in colour, as well as examples of medieval sculpture and architecture. *This article is written by the vellknown critic Miroslav Krleza.* The current issue also contains articles on the progress of the electrification of the country, as well as on the cultural past and present of Yugoslavia.

The next number of "YUGOSLAVIA" will be published in June, in French, English, German, and Serbo-Croatian.

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HUMAN PERSONALITY
Holds Key To
CHALLENGE OF TIMES

IN knowledge, we are the heirs of the centuries, exulting in our power, as proud as conquerors, rich beyond measure—masters of our environment. We have tamed the elements, harnessed, for our convenience, the great untapped energies of the Universe, penetrated the surface of matter to find the elusive reality beyond, writes Robert Heap in "Psychology."

In knowledge we are supreme! But in faith we are weak, poor, miserable and half-defeated. And all the power that knowledge bestows cannot compensate us for the loss of faith. For faith is life—without it, there is eternal night.

We 'know'—with a certainty undreamt of by our forebears—the workings of 'nature; we understand, with a marvellous degree of comprehension, the Natural Laws that govern the Universe. We 'know so much—but believe in so little. We have knowledge, but we have not faith.

We understand something of the physical processes of life, but we have not the faith to live vibrantly; the beliefs that alone can make life glorious have slipped out of our grasp. That is a fair picture of the Twentieth Century.

Maybe we have been too pre-occupied with the material world and its often gilded pretensions and shams, worshipping at the shrine of materialism until we have lost our spiritual vision. Maybe we have dwelt so long upon the 'means' of life that we have forgotten how to 'live'. Yet life, on the material basis alone is bound to become too much for us. For without faith, we cannot truly live. It is the very breath of the spirit. Nevertheless, we seem to be living in an age that is fast suffocating.

I do not think I am over-painting the picture. Look where we will and we find evidence in plenty that ours is an age of little faith. At the turn of the Century, Man dreamt that the key of science would unlock the door to larger life. Two World Wars and the intervening years of desolation have disillusioned humanity. We know now that more power without increasing wisdom can only lead to a Human Gethsemane. Just as long as the spiritual forces of mankind are lower in morale than those devoted to material grandeur and glory, then the darkness that hangs over the world to-day will continue.

POWER POLITICS

In the years between the wars, Man turned more and more to political expedients as the means of a happier, richer life. This led to the worship of a super-man as personified by Hitler and Mussolini.

To-day, slowly perhaps, but surely for all that, people are realising that politics and social experiments alone cannot put a nobler life within the individual's grasp.

What then are we to believe? Where can we turn for aid? That is the theme song of our Century. Men and women, bewildered by present-day happenings, are longing for something in which they can believe—something on which to pin their faith. Their existence needs a prop; they seek a purpose in life, a cause to which they can dedicate themselves. They need a new vision of life in order to make existence bearable.

And who offers them guidance?

'Not the churches', who are still, in the main, fighting battles that were lost nearly a century ago.

'Not the scientists', who are busy extending their empire in the realm of the material, unconcerned with the affairs or heartaches of the common man.

'Not the writers, artists or poets.' They are mirroring the life they see around them, or seeking escape from the pressure of events by a flight into fantasy.

'Not the statesmen' or politicians. They are concerned merely with the re-ordering of the community, not with the resurgence of the individual.

'Not the business men. It is hardly their affair, and they are, as a class, fighting for existence against a philosophy that even denounces the instinct of self-preservation.

Man is, indeed, a pathetic figure. Even the kindly moon mocks him. For science has tried to strip it of romance, and painstakingly explains that the silver magic that entrances us on a June night is merely a dead fragment of burnt-out ash, reflecting the all-consuming fire that rages in that other celestial body we call the sun.

We tend to believe only in what we can see or touch. And without belief in a spiritual force behind material manifestations, life becomes bitter, arid and futile.

NEED FOR FAITH

Man, today, gazes upon a world seething with international strife and misunderstanding, with nations poisoned by the virus of suspicion, jealousy and hate. He looks at his fellow man and what does he see? Human beings storm-tossed upon the ocean of uncertainty, striving hard to reach an unknown—perhaps non-existent—harbour, without the compass of faith or the driving power of conviction. He peers into his own heart and finds it heavy with the burdens of past failures and unaccomplished ends. He looks into his own mind, and finds him uncertainty and nagging insufficiency. He looks into the past, at Man groping towards the light, and never quite departing from the shadows. He glances into the future, and all is dark and menacing.

Such a picture is not overdrawn. For we are without faith. We are like some vast, man-made machine of terrific possibilities, perfect in every detail—a veritable work of genius. For all that, it is a useless mass of metal until some driving power is applied that makes it work. Faith is the motive power of men and can exert a controlling influence over them. It may be argued that works are more important than faith. But surely faith comes first and works afterward. Until one believes one does not act: in accordance with his faith, so will be his deeds.

The most urgent need to-day is a re-birth of faith. None of us is complete in himself. Men or women cannot entirely sustain themselves. A cripple uses a crutch to help him to hobble along. And in a more subtle sense we all use a crutch to help us along through life. Faith can be another word for that crutch. Sometimes the crutch is knocked from under us. We may lose our money, friends may prove untrue or our ambitions may be frustrated with the result that we flounder in the black slime of depression and despair. Most of us have had these experiences some time or another. When we experience that deep sense of inadequacy, when we feel we cannot live up to our hopes, ambitions or obligations, let us ask ourselves who is there among us who is adequate alone? We all need a crutch. We all need faith.

Where can we find such faith? Where can Twentieth Century Man find anything in which he can believe, so that it re-awakens him to new and vigorous endeavour? **It is not for the Twentieth Century to conceive God as being a white-haired grandfather, alternating between moods of sweet benevolence and raging hatred. Nor can modern Man accept the facile faith in automatic progress through the power of human ingenuity, or in evolution under the drive of scientific discovery alone.** And in this Atomic Age it is not easy to have faith in Man's own greatness. The many complexities of our civilisation, the vast demands made upon us, the great disasters that have overtaken us, and the dark shadows of the future, all combine to deprive Man of much of his faith in himself.

What then remains? There remains the concept of an irresistible Life Force, whose energies we can tap for our own advancement; the concept of the Universal Mind, of which we are part, and upon which we can draw freely of wisdom, power and creative energy to make our lives worth while. And these concepts are based, not upon wishful thinking, but upon the bed-rock of scientific facts.

MODERN SCIENCE

The concept of the irresistible Life Force squares up with the recent discoveries of science. Many cherished convictions of the past have vanished under the pitiless searchlight of scientific enquiry, just as the out-and-out materialism of the Nineteenth Century had to give way to the more "spiritual" conceptions of the present-day scientists.

To-day, the greatest names in the fields of Physics, Biology, Mathematics and Astronomy subscribe to the fundamental tenet of this great Life Force. In other words the means whereby we can find the richer life are not the untried untested, "fancy" ideas of well-meaning theorists, but are scientifically sound, workable methods whereby we can succeed, rise above environment and make our lives happier.

MAN today, with his world seething with international strife and misunderstanding, jealousy, suspicion and hate, looks a pathetic figure. Human beings, storm-tossed upon the ocean of uncertainty, are striving hard to reach an unknown Harbour, if there is one.

There actually does exist a purposive Creative Intelligence in the Universe—working for the most part below the level of consciousness—and we are in touch with it through the medium of our own Subconscious Minds: through contact with this wonderful Energy, the individual can flood his own being with power, drive and inspired endeavour that will lead him to a more satisfying way of life.

Mind and Mental Energy are the most tremendous forces in the Universe and we can all contact and use them for our good.

Professor Eddington's view of the Universe follows closely on these lines. In his book, 'The Nature of the Physical World, he conceives the Universe as the raw material of mind below the level of consciousness, with "islands" that rise to the level of consciousness. His conclusion is that: "We must postulate something indefinite—but yet continuous with our mental nature."

Similarly, Sir James Jeans holds the view that the Universe bears witness to the workings of a mind that has kinship with our own. He postulates that the apparent objectivity of things is due to their subsisting in the mind of some "Eternal Spirit." ("The Mysterious Universe'.)

Max Planck—one of the greatest physicists of the century—asserts: "Consciousness I regard as fundamental—everything we regard as existing postulates consciousness."

There we have the testimony of some of the greatest minds of our Age, upholding the general view that the Universe is a manifestation of Creative Intelligence—of Mind—and that we as conscious beings are in touch with and can to some degree share, the vast Energy of the Mind that brought uncounted worlds into being, that sustains the Universe, that created out of 'thought' alone the vast bodies that fill the depths of space, that gave birth to the myriad forms of life we know upon our own planet.

These are some of the facts upon which the practical lessons of Psychology are based. The belief which is founded upon these facts is the belief in Mind, in Mind attuned to the Infinite, in the wisdom, power, inspiration and practical assistance which each one of us can draw from the Universal Mind.

Is not this something in which we can believe? Would not a faith, built upon such a 'certainty,' enable us to climb out of the Slough of Despond and advance with new vigour and courage towards a new, more satisfying life?

QUESTION MARK

The one great characteristic of our Age is the ability to answer questions.

Necessity posed the question: "How can we travel with greater speed, with more safety, from place to place? Man produced the answer in the shape of the horse, the railway, the motor-car and the aeroplane.

Convenience asked the question: "How can we live longer—more comfortably—more securely." Medical Science produced the answer: social planning and insistence upon the laws of hygiene have provided a solution that is almost complete.

So with increasing certainty and greater accuracy, modern Man has answered the riddles which have puzzled his forebears for centuries. But the ability to answer questions does not mean that we have succeeded in solving the only riddle that matters. The posers we have so far successfully faced mainly concern the physical Universe; they deal with the analysis, classification and [illegible] laws affecting matter. Yet, in the realm of mind—of spirit—we are little better at returning the right answers than were our forefathers. In fact, our lack of faith means that we pose the relevant questions less frequently.

We ask: "What is matter?" but seldom query, "What is Man?" Yet it is the latter that has to be defined if we are to make the most of ourselves— if human civilisation is to flourish and advance. This does not imply that the answers which human ingenuity has found to the riddles of the Universe are incorrect. On their own plane, they achieve a miraculous degree of accuracy. The main fact is that such answers do not give the full picture. The knowledge obtained by the phy-

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FAITH WINS WHERE POWER POLITICS FAIL

"Moon Over America"

Little in 'The Nashville Tennessean'

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

ALL of us are not born writers, though the art of writing can be largely cultivated. Some are gifted to express themselves lucidly and forcibly on paper, like great novelists and literary writers; others can speak fluently and eloquently, and they are generally the orators who can sway men.

Fortunately, not all are called upon to take the vocation of writing, but then can you do without letter-writing? In life we are off and on called upon to write letters, whether social letters or business letters. For this purpose we have to learn how to write well.

The first thing to remember when writing a letter, is that now-a-days people are much too busy to wade through a muddle of meaningless words and hackneyed phrases. Long winding letters are always boring to read, and in our age of post-haste hurry no one has the leisure to scan through pages and pages, no matter how personal and intimate the letter may be.

The essential thing in letter-writing is that the writer should talk to his reader just as though he were with him in person. He should use the same familiar, homely words he does in everyday conversation. He should say them in the same friendly, courteous way.

Writing A Good Letter

The points to be borne in mind are—

1. Get a mental picture of the person to whom you are writing.
2. Study the situation which calls for this particular letter.
3. Then look at the problem from the reader's point of view.

Begin to talk to your reader with the first sentence—even the first word. Your beginning will either win his attention at once—or lose it just as quickly. So make the first impression the right one. With your letter off to a flying start, get quickly into your conversation. Always talk to or with your reader never at him.

Never hesitate to be genuinely enthusiastic if you have to be so. A bit of underlining, an exclamation mark here and there, a casual "Oh, I almost forgot to say," or "Well, this is my opinion, at least" can do wonders.

One word of warning. Don't sprinkle your letter with "I's". Instead bring in more "you's" which will show that you have interest in the correspondent's work, his troubles, his desires. Don't mistake in posting an angry letter. Remember that everyone has shortcomings and that no one is perfect. Everybody is human and is liable to be hurt. Politeness, understanding shown on paper, are marks of culture so essential in these troubled days.

If you are writing home whilst on a holiday, try to write with a descriptive eye and entertainingly. Your letters should never be too long, even though you may be writing to an intimate friend or to your mother. Always write as though you were talking.

Butter From Coal

I picked up the spoon with a smooth yellow pat in it. I looked at the pat, smelled it, finally put it in my mouth. "You can't fool me," I said. "This is butter."

The chemist grinned. "You are right", he said. "It is butter. Only this butter is made from coal."

It is unbelievable that the commonplace lump of black substance which is generally used as fuel in our kitchens, and by coming into its contact one becomes messy and black, like the coalman, should yield such miraculous by-products, ranging from life-saving drugs to dyes and perfumes.

What is coal anyway? Millions of years ago our earth was a frightful, steaming jungle. Giant trees, huge grotesque ferns and other weired plants lived and died and sank into the deep black ooze of primeval swamps. Then an amazing chemical progress began to take place. Certain tiny organisms, or creatures, absorbed the oxygen from the great fallen plants. With the oxygen removed, the substance that remained became, in the course of more millions of years, the material we know as coal.

There is now plenty of coal in unrecognisable forms, which man's ingenious brain has been able to device. Do you know that you are wearing coal—in the dyes that gave your clothing colour? You eat coal in the form of flavours and vitamins?—Coal is used for making perfumes?

Coal is also used in the refrigerators, where a magic chemical made from coal turns heat into cold. It is in the telephone instrument, which is made from a coal plastic. When you have a head-ache, you relieve it with an asprin, which is partially prepared from coal. Novocain is another chemical compound which is used by dentists.

For The Modern Car

You can thank coal for your modern car. The steel body is there because coal plays a vital part in steel making, the safety glass is shelter proof because chemists have figured a way to make coal into a transparent plastic. The fluid in the breaks, the synthetic rubber in the tyres, all come from the same black magic. Some day you will have no petrol difficulty, for cars would run on gasoline made from coal.

What is the genie that the chemists manage to cull out of a piece of this hard, black substance? If a piece of coal is placed in a tube and held over a flame, the ascending gas bursts into a smoky yellow flame which flickers and then dies. When the tube is examined, there is at the bottom a porous, grey chunk which you will easily recognise as being coke. But in the middle of the tube there is a little black spot. When this is pried out on a stick, you will see that it is coal tar.

This gummy tar is used for many purposes. It can be turned into medicine to save human life, or perfume to make women alluring, or DDT to kill insects. The tar which is used for making roads and on the roofs of houses to stop leakage is once again the tar that is procured from coal.

In great factories, the test tube is replaced by giant ovens in which the coal is baked. The gas which is thus liberated is carried off to city mains to provide fuel; the coke will be burned in home furnaces or may go to steel mills where it plays a vital part in the making of steel.

With test-tube magic, the chemist of today can even extract experiment which is made from coal is the procurhand just after she said: 'Now this is a good laying hen.'

A dance held by a Shy People's Club not long ago was a fiasco. Many of them were too bashful to come at all and a lot more came to the door, then ran away.

Calling All Clowns

A meeting of a Clowns' Club might be imagined as a hilarious proceeding at which we should love to be present. We picture the Chairman balancing the inkpot and the minutes on his nose while the Secretary goes round whacking members with a string of sausages to restore order.

Probably we should be disappointed, for clowns are usually quiet, even solemn, persons out of the circus ring.

In London recently several clowns met to form a Clown's Club to promote the standard of clowning. Previously they had attended a service in memory of the famous clown Grimaldi.

Unfamiliar Tourist

A strange insect was seen in a grocer's shop window not long ago. Neither the passer-by who spotted it nor the shopkeeper in whose window it was, had any idea of its identity.

However, they caught it, and put it in a jar with a cabbage leaf, a slice of apple, and some grass; then, being studious folk, they consulted an encyclopedia and learned that the queer tourist was a locust!

It had presumably travelled inside a cauliflower.

Plough For Plenty

As we have here 'Grow More Food' Campaign, so in England the Government have started a campaign "Plough for Plenty" what is its purpose and what does it mean?

Each year the farmers are asked by the Government to reach certain targets for live-stock and corn. Great Britain is pre-eminently a livestock country. It has the regular rainfall and the mild oceanic climate so suitable for the production of livestock. Farmers therefore have had little difficulty in reaching the livestock target.

But in order to provide grazing and hay for these livestock, many farmers have put land, ploughed during the war, back to grass. Livestock need oats, barley, beans, linseed, and so on as well as grass. Farmers had hoped that they might be able to buy more of these feeding stuffs from other countries. This would have made up for the reduced arable.

But the Government wish farms to be self-supporting as far as possible, and farmers who have laid down arable to grass are being asked to plough some of it up again for corn crops. This is what is meant by the Plough for Plenty campaign.

Doing Dishes

Many persons and children too have certain hobbies—certain hobbies are or at least appear, so queer, as to some may appear. Little Sarala's. She writes:

My hobby is doing the dishes.

I am sure this is a very unusual hobby and that most children will not agree with me when I say it is interesting. But I think that is because they have never really tried to find the interesting part of it.

At first, I didn't like doing the dishes, either. Then I noticed that the soapy water made my hands very white and made them very cool and pleasant. And while I work I am quietly thinking about pleasant things.

I believe this hobby is good training for when I grow up.

Well, what is your hobby?

Poor Percy

Lacrosse was a game that Perce wanted to try.
He tackled the skipper with gleam in his eye.
He made his request and the captain replied.
"You're just the man wanted to fill up the side."
Our Perce played a "stormer," then after a toss.
He suddenly found he'd a hole in his crosse—
So busy with needles he sat on the line.
For a stitch that's in time is the one that saves nine.

Magic Money

Place a pice on the tablecloth. Over the pice, place a glass—upside down.

Offer the pice to anyone who can get it out from under the glass without touching the glass.

"The Trick": Scratch the cloth with your finger-nail. The piece will follow your scratching finger and come out all by itself, usually.

If it should stick at the edge of the glass, lift the cloth a little between your finger and thumb. This will tip the glass enough for the pice to come out.

Balkan-ji-Bari

Shrimati Babiben Mooljl Dayal, Shri Prabhubhai Upadhyaya and Brother Shewak Bhojraj visited Santa Cruz Balkan-ji-Bari and planted trees. There was a talk with the children and also separately with the workers. Shrimati Dhanuben and Sri Shevakbhai visited the Malad Balkan-ji-Bari.

All boys and girls are welcome to join this All-India Children's Association, Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh. Please send for particulars and enrolment forms, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage. When are you going to get yourself enrolled?

JAI HIND!

DADA.

PLANTATION WEEK IN DELHI

Pandit Nehru about to plant a tree

DEAD FATHER WARNS LIVING SON

(Continued from Page 7)

tallied correctly with the time I was born. Many of the predictions of the astrologer came wonderfully true in my case also.

Palm-Leaves Writings

In January, 1907, a graduate friend and myself went to another Hindu astrologer from upcountry temporarily residing in a temple near Girgaum, who, we were informed, possessed some wonderful palm-leaves writings called BHRUGUSANHITA. I requested him to read my life from the palm-leaves writings to which he consented. I had my horoscope with me. He had a look at it and he brought out an ancient very old-timed huge-sized volume much bigger than the one used as ledgers in banks. He had a look at my Janam-Kundali (the position of planets at the time of one's birth) from my horoscope and within a couple of minutes found out to my utter surprise an exact replica or counterpart of my Janam-Kundali supposed to have been imprinted in that huge volume 1,500 years back along with millions of other Janam-Kundalis. And ascertaining the number of my Janam-Kundali from the huge volume, he produced from a very large wooden case these wonderful palm-leaves well-known to Hindu Shastris and Pandits. The key to the reading was a combination of Sanskrit and Hindi languages and the writings were minutely embossed or engraved and not written—as if with a pointed needle and looked like a moving army of ants.

All the main events of my life from the time of my birth (which time was there even to the minute) were imprinted on the leaves and were slowly read out and translated into Hindi, including the 'time of my coming marriage with a cultured and noble lady, whose life and mine were intimately connected with certain Karmic events in our previous incarnations.

The marriage month came to be correct as I found later on. I was supposed to be born in my previous birth in Nepal of a rich Jamindar, and the duration of my life in the higher planes was about 70 years.

Many other lives of eminent persons were correctly read out.

I took my blind brother's horoscope (he was then in Germany for a cure) to the astlonger and from the palm-leaves his bodily ailments and blindness were minutely read out to us. My married life, though a short one of five and a half years as predicted was a very happy one. My wife passed away in January 1913.

Lady With Mediumistic Powers

A few months after the demise of my wife, I came to know an Anglo-Indian lady and as had casually heard that she possessed mediumistic powers I asked her one day at my place if she could communicate with the Spirit World. She said she would try and we sat round a marble table in my room, with a large sized paper placed on the table and in reply to our appeal the pencil in her hand began to scribble automatically. The first spirit who wrote its name was of a Parsee lady, whom we requested to call at the sceance the spirit of my wife. The first spirit wrote "Wait, I will try", and in half a minute the spirit of my wife wrote to us: "Whatever I write to you or communicate is not to be revealed to ignorant people or to those who do not believe in our existence" and then after a few seconds she sent her first message to me through the medium's writing. It said: "Don't go to Law, you have enemies, trust your lady friend. Be good to her. I love you and will guide your actions. Good-bye till next meeting. I can't stay more. Love"

I had never breathed a word to a single soul excepting my lawyer about some police court proceedings I had taken only four days previous to this incident against an Anglo-Indian ex-policeman who had cheated me and was absconding from Bombay.

Thereafter we had many interesting sittings when the spirit of my wife, along with other spirits, communicated with us.

I invited two of my friends, both eminent medical men, in order to test the genuine powers of the medium. One who was a staunch believer was perfectly satisfied with the message of his 7-or-8-years-old daughter who had passed away only a few months previously. She wrote the messages in the old block letters she had learned to write here, which struck the father as extraordinary. During the sitting when the doctor friends were present, the medium, all of a sudden, fainted and when brought to consciousness in a few minutes, she said she saw a vision when unconscious. She saw the funeral of a handsome looking young man in my place and people were paying their last obeisance to him. Then the scene changes and there follows a marriage at my place. Her prophetic vision came too true. A fortnight later my dear nephew Pheroz Chothia suddenly passed away and a few months later the marriage of my niece took place.

Handwriting Of Wife

During one of our sittings 7th January, 1914, the spirit of my wife, Mehra, wrote through the medium as follows:

"I have to ask you to hold a meeting tomorrow in the day between 10 a.m. and 4-30 p.m. We will show you some signs to prove our presence. Tell the medium not to eat food but to bathe and pray four hours before the meeting, also not to disturb her mind."

The medium came at about 12 in the noon the next day, and we commenced the sitting as usual with short prayers.

The spirit of my wife wrote: "Today we can hold no meeting. Only look for the signs I have placed in your bed. Good-bye till next meeting. Certain things prevent me from remaining longer. Good-bye".

There were two beds in my room and I could not find anything so we again sat round the table and the second message wrote: "Bed under pillow, three messages, look quick, else it will be removed. M.A.C." (her initials).

To my greatest surprise I found on the second bed under the pillow two pieces of paper in the peculiar bold handwriting of my wife (the medium had nevtr seen the hand-writings of my wife) and her initials were as correct as if she were writing on her cheque book. In her lifetime she used to compose short verses.

The first message ran thus:—

"A New Year message from M.C. to A.B.C.
"What matter though seven planets roll,
Twist me and thee this day.
Another heart may yours soon win
But mine will love all way.
For neither life nor death shall part.
Nor time, nor space, nor sea
The hearts that beat in concord sweet
Or sever me and thee.
This promise sweet I oft repeat
In our next life I will be your queen."

The second message at the back is the advice as follows:—

'Don't go to any races.
The blindness and the rush for wealth
And the fight for world success
The grim relentless struggle
Where the greater crush the less.
Occupy your mind with sweeter grander schemes
God gives you work worth doing.
To A.B.C. From M.C."

The third message is a private one meant for me alone.

Voice Of Father

How sad our departed dear ones feel when we go astray and how eager and anxious are they in their intense affection to guide us on the right path could be ascertained from the two following incidents of my life.

My good father, who had passed away in 1907, appeared to me twice in dreams, once warning me against a certain share bazar broker who was the first person to take me to the cursed gambling house and induce me to invest my money in shares and forward business.

The second time when the spirit of my dear father appeared was on the 25th September, 1913. My evil genius prompted me to try my luck in the cotton market and on the above date I had promised a broker to give him a cheque as earnest money.

In the early morning on that day at about 5 o'clock when I was profoundly asleep who appears before my eyes but my own dear father and loudly utters words "Na Karlo". viz. "Don't do it."

It is absolutely impossible for me to mistake the familiar voice of my father.

In spite of the warning of a dear good father from the spirit world my fate would not guide me right and I lost a very heavy sum.

SHAW 94—PSHAW

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became manager of their Way-Leave department—and left. But he had already completed his first substantial work, a novel, which appropriately enough, he called 'Immaturity', and he has written ever since.

He finished four more novels, wrote reviews of books, art, music, and in 1895 became the theatre critic of "The Saturday Review", then under the editorship of Frank Harris. This brought him six guineas a week. Unpaid was his work of lecturing and writing for the Fabian Society and others in the interests of Socialism; to this he devoted a great part of his life.

The First Play

In 1892, his first play "Widowers' Houses" was performed. Since then, sticking to his job, he has turned out a good deal of printed matter. Asked which work of his was his favourite, he answered that the question conveyed nothing to him; the notion of acting as udge at a competition of his own works had no relation to anything in his nature.

The one in which he is most interested is the one he is working on at the moment; and when it is finished, he, too, is finished as far as it is concerned, and he transfers all his interest to its successor. Everyone of his works contains a message, for which in later years he gave himself not more credit than a husbandman should give himself for the harvest:

"Jeremiah said long ago that the Word was as a burning fire shut up in his bones, and he was weary of forbearing and must speak. I have never felt so volcanic as Jeremiah because I have never intensified my internal fires by forbearing. I have given my message free outlet at an even temperature; but I have only guided the pen of the Life Force as the husbandman guides his plough; and my only pride in the matter is to write legibly and tempt the world to read with the cunning that we call the writer's sword."

"Maybe Diabolical! Inspiration"

The tendency of his writings he explained thus: "In 1903, a famous London publisher refused to publish "Man and Superman" on the ground that it seemed to him an extremely mischievous book; and though, as he was good enough to say, that might be an illusion produced by his old-fashionedness and intellectual inadequacy, he had only his own conscience to guide him and must abide by it.

"I have no doubt at all that he was right, not only in obeying his conscience, but in thinking the book mischievous; for all books that disturb men's minds are double edged.

Europe was deluged with blood and widows' tears for two centuries by the letting loose of the Bible in the seventeenth century; and in our own day Karl Marx and Nietzche, Ibsen and Wagner, even Carlyle and Euskin, not to mention a harmless naturalist like Charles Darwin, have helped to bring civilisation to its present ruin.

"My inspiration may, for all I know, be diabolical: I have only the same warrant for writing that Calvin had, or Rousseau, both of whom encouraged many fools to do appallingly weak things. And I am conscious that if it could be demonstrated that my writings will wreck civilisation I should let them go overworld, just as if they were destined to save it, and that such a demonstration could not have prevented me from writing them.

"It is at bottom a business altogether mystical, this prophesying in books and plays and sermons and the like. It was the terror of this that made people burn false prophets when they really believed in prophets. Perhaps if they believed in them now they would burn me. No less utterly destructive death could allay that terror.

"The worst of the burning is that you can never be quite sure that the prophet really is a false prophet, and that you can be perfectly sure that his message will find some other vehicle, and that the fire will get up steam for it.

"I know no instance in history of an apparent demoniac more carefully and honestly tried and condemned as a lapsed heretic than poor Joan of Arc, the first and purest Protestant Martyr. And yet we are now so ashamed of burning her that we have made her the grotesque amends of canonizing her as a Catholic saint."

Fantastic Domesticity

It is fantastic but nevertheless true, that this Bernard Shaw, a genius if ever there was one, this man of the flaming sword, who hit the world like a meteor, but unlike the heavenly missile, keeps on hitting it, led during all this time a dignified and domesticated life, a life void of any kind of adventure, is as respectable a man as Mr. Smith your accountant, or Mr. Brown your bank manager, leading a life of buttoning and unbuttoning, as the old lady said.

Happily married for 45 years, with no children to worry over, and later as a widower, with a Scottish housekeeper, as predicted by H. G. Wells for Sidney Webb and Shaw, the two great Fabians, he overshoots the biblical three score and ten by a good margin.

A happy man? I have no time to be happy, he says, and I do not require happiness; my job in life is to work, and work I shall, and as long as there is a job of work to be done, I am content.

A man who loves work and detests idleness, a man like Tom, Dick and Harry, but with just that .5 per cent of difference that distinguishes him from them, that enables him to write plays which will always be performed, and books like "The Intelligent Women's Guide" and "Everybody's Political What's What" which will always be read.

Success Here And Now

With the exception of part of "Back to Methuselah" and of "Far Fetched Fables," (showing stages not yet reached by Mankind) he is quite satisfied to deal in his plays with urgent topical problems and to suggest solutions. Utopia does not interest him. To succeed in a small matter, here and now, is more important to him than to seek for a panacea for all the world's ills. The world as it is, or as in St. Joan, the world as it was, he shows in his plays; matters of small and great importance find his attention, be it a woman's jealousy or the League of Nation, they all are grist to his mill.

Though he writes such wonder tracts, that in one case his own arguments touched him so deeply that he sent a donation himself to the cause he was appealing for, he reserves this pamphleteering style for apti opriate cases, and does not use the stage as a soap-box.

There are problems dealt with in most of his plays, but he does not solve them by making his characters Shavian mouth-pieces. Preacher and Pamphleteer speak from their own point of view, deprecating arguments.

Shaw revels in a good argument. He lets everyone of his characters put his or her case, he shows that no blackguard is entirely black and no angel entirely white. He is fair, and gives fine lines to all character. The logic in his plays is that of Kant, the structure that of Mozart. In his prefaces he is a partisan, mercilessly using his logic to drive his doctrine home.

Emotions he distrusts, even his own, sexual amusement he considers an over-rated pastime; treatise writing, he asserts, gives him greater satisfaction than sex ever did.

Is he then one of the creators of the Play of Ideas and its mainstay? No, and how can he be? With no ideas behind it, there can be no play; not even a "thriller"; and there were plays before Shaw's. What he would agree with, is that Ibsen and Shaw were the initiators of the New Drama, the Drama of Discussions. But this only a technical point, the fundamental one is that Ibsen, Shaw and their followers, the modern playwrights in short, are laying "indictments against a whole civilisation, religious, industrial and political."

(WORLD COPYRIGHT)

The quack was selling a tonic which he declared would make men live to a great age. "Look at me" he said, "hale and hearty and I'm over 200 years old".

"Is he really that old?" asked a listener of the quack's youthful assistant.

"I can't say," was the reply. "I've only worked for him 150 years!"

Hard Going

"And when were you born?" asked the sergeant, taking the particulars of a recruit.

"December 1932", answered the recruit.

"Ah," mused the sergeant, "don't I remember that winter. It was bitterly cold."

"Cold," echoed the recruit. "I'll say it was cold. Why, I was brought by a penguin—the stork couldn't make it."

Would You Be Housewives Or House-moths?

By NORA SECCO D'SOUZA

It is pathetic but nevertheless true, that the man who should have given to the world that memorial melody "Home Sweet Home" should never have known the security and sweetness of one.

Each of us will agree that whether a home be poor and humble with just the bare necessities for comfort, or whether it is a palatial mansion with every luxury and convenience to make living a dream, there's still no place to equal it. This feeling and sentiment grows even stronger when we are compelled by circumstances to be absent from our homes, and there is always that drawing nostalgia to get back to them as soon as possible.

Truly far-reaching and everlasting is the influence of the Home for it occupies a very big and important place in an individual's as well as in a nation's life and is the foundation on which all civilization revolves. It is in the nursery of the home that the citizens of a nation are reared and blossom into woman-and-manhood,—so it is essential that sufficient attention be given to the building up of home life and this important work be given its rightful place in the national planning of the Indian Republic.

Chief Executive

The housewife, naturally, has to do the main planning to ensure happiness in the home. It is up to her, as chief executive, to notice just what makes a happy home and to set about to build it.

"Wives" says Ruskin, "means weavers. You must either be house-wives or house-moths."

In a deep sense you must either weave men's homes, fortunes and characters and embroider them or feed upon and destroy them.

It is impossible to exaggerate the important role a woman plays in maintaining the integrity of the home, and it is solely she who either makes or mars it. A man may be the head of the house or family, but it is undeniably the woman who is the heart of a home and hearth and on her rests the responsibility of not only making whatever home she possesses bright and attractive for the rest of the members, but also a happy and useful centre from which may spring noble aims and noble results. Very often you find it the rule rather than the exception to see most wives and mothers weeping their eyes out because their husbands prefer spending the evenings at the club than the home, while their sons and daughters look upon the home only as a place to eat and sleep in, and avoid it for the rest of the time. Perhaps there is some flaw in that picture of home that accounts for this indifferent attitude, so let us see what constitutes the ideal home and aim to make ours like it.

A Sanctuary

Home in a word is associated with a world of love, loyalty and security. It is meant to be a sanctuary a resting place, free from the struggle, strife and selfishness of the outside world, a port of peace where wrecked and hurt humanity retires to seek solace and comfort. These qualities, however, cannot be bought or turned out from material objects and, while a castle resplendent with priceless articles and furtniture inhabited by warring members can be lacking in them, a poor man's hut bereft of any worldly goods but where the inmates dwell in harmony, may yet be full of cosiness, confidence and understanding. It is particularly in the homes belonging to the so-called educated and well-to-do families that we find these essential qualities woefully absent.

Gone are those good old-fashioned times, when every member in the household had a place according to his position and that place and respect was willingly given to him by all concerned.

Instead today we find the gulf between the older and younger generation so wide, that the violation of the code of morality, manners and behaviour towards each other has resulted in the pattern of domestic bliss, of the spirit and framework of family life, being destroyed instead of built.

Train Early

It is the mother's duty to see that her child from a very tender age is trained to feel that he cannot live an isolated or a separate and selfish life, and that he forms an integral unit of the whole world which is but one big family. He should be made to realise that it is on his behaviour, consideration and human relationships with others, no matter to what class, creed or community they belong, rests the welfare of the nation and therefore, he must not do anything contrary to its well-being by developing anti-social practices. He should be encouraged to make friends outside his own community and treat them as brothers.

A clever woman will not only take the greatest pleasure but also pride in entertaining her husband's and children's friends in her home and making them feel comfortable, happy and welcome. Listening to their troubles and disappointments, sharing their hobbies and interests, will make her, besides the understanding parent, also the perfect pal whose company and advice, they will always seek.

Avoid Upsets

A home will not be healthy unless it is happy; and it is unlikely to be happy unless it is healthy; so we must give a little more attention than is customary to the mental aspect of health. Today more than ever it is increasingly realised how much ill-health and actual illness is caused by nervous strain, emotional upsets, and general mental causes. Sometimes quite trivial upsets can cause serious ill-health, particularly if the irritation is constant and we often find otherwise admirable households failing to be harmonious, merely because something has gone wrong in the way of emotional adjustment. Often the trouble is only temporary, being due to certain stages the children are going through. Or maybe father's work is too strenuous and he is too strict and short-temporary when he returns home, or perhaps the older girls and boys are having complications in their love affairs.

The wise wife and mother usually knows why so-and-so is snappy and "touchy" and so rearranges the home time-table so that the particular individual has more time alone, or is enticed into fresh interests. The main difficulty in maintaining harmony and happiness generally in the home is due to the overworked and consequent overtiredness of the housewise herself. Many women so overwork themselves that their nerves are always on edge with the result that their irritated feelings have often driven the family away from them.

Do's And Don'ts

Never nag or pour out your domestic woes into your husband's ears the moment he steps the door-mat for remember, perhaps he has had just a dreary and harassing day, as you had, and home is the place he looks forward to in finding a little comfort and peace.

Also try to introduce variety, colour and cheerfulness in your home; no one is contented with living conditions that are dull, drab, and the same day, month, and year after year. You needn't even spend an enormous sum to brighten up your home for this can easily be achieved with only a little thought and ingenuity. What counts is a surprise change now and again. Rearrangement of furniture, pictures, ornaments, decorations and colour schemes in curtains, cushions, and rooms go a long way in making a place look different and perhaps a little more attractive. You will never guess what a psychological effect it has on the inmates of the house.

Without doubt there is no place like home, but it can only be worthy of that name when it is managed by a woman versed in that finest of all fine arts, the beautifying of daily life for those around her.

And finally a word about food. You may not be able to afford to give your family elaborate and expensive courses but do see that the meals you serve for them are hot, wholesome, appetising and sufficient.

India Needs Them

In this mad, modern era of ours where no thought is given to the reconstruction of family life and the harmony and happiness of homes just left to chance, India needs women of home-loving, home-making calibre, skilled in the lore of the heart and the spirit or it will be an ill day for their husbands and sons, nay, for their independence and freedom.

It is no overstatement but a simple fact, that such women have done fully as much to establish, strengthen and settle a scattered Empire as shot or shell, or the doubtful machinations of diplomacy.

It is only when we, women of India extend our home and family spirit not only to the people of our own country, but to the whole world as a part of our family will we build the ideal home, end war, misery and suffering and bring peace and happiness on earth.

TYRONE POWER IN LONDON

Popular screen star TYRONE POWER and his wife seen in London. Mrs. Power (Linda Christian) arrived in England before her husband and went to meet him at Southampton Tyrone is to appear at the Coliseum in "Mister Roberts" which opened on July 19.

GENERALLY SPEAKING

(Continued from page 4)

attached to the feature, "Letters to the Editor", that a good deal of effort is devoted to securing them, even when necessary, to manufacturing them. But a little more interest and energy in this respect would be greatly appreciated. I do not mean that we should have more of the "I-have-read-with-interest-your-extremely-valuable-article" stuff but something to show that one has been moved to anger or thought or even laughter.

Indian Language Papers

A word about the English and Indian Language newspapers, to round off the subject. There has been in the past considerable jealousy on the part of the Language press towards the privileged position given to the English newspapers. Owing to the all-India status which English papers enjoyed, they led the rest of the newspapers. Many illusions, however, have to be shed regarding the Language papers. They are very well produced and present a very good coverage. They are now more in tune with Indian requirements, since they have made foreign news occupy as little space as possible. Moreover, as a staunch supporter of the Indian Language press told me, "You all have just to print what comes on the teleprinter: we have to translate it and, therefore, we have to understand what we are translating first. Yet the plumes in the profession go all to you people"

Something must be done to raise Indian language journalism to that of the English newspapers if the latter is not to sink down to that level —I mean in remuneration. Very little attention is being paid to this aspect of the problem and I am afraid that the profession will be caught napping.

★

How Wind Blows

The best argument for developing other languages to replace English will be found in a newspaper office. The standard of English has very rapidly deteriorated and it is a process which has not been finished. It needs replacing because it has lost much of its grace and force.

Nor is this all. A well-known editor of a Karnatak newspaper told me that much of what we printed was beyond the grasp of our readers. "You talk of 'balkanisation,' he laughed. "How many know what you are trying to say? In contrast, look at the language press. We plainly and openly use words like cutting up which are easily understood. Unless you write simpler, even less grammatical, English, no one can understand it. Better give it up."

As for the advantage of commanding an all-India platform, he was frankly contemptuous. "Wait till the elections," he said, "then we shall see what use the All-India platform is."

WITH A CANOE IN PACIFIC

(Continued from Page 2)

the tin would float and be picked up later.

But the boat I was in made a beautiful crossing clean over the top, without as much as a touch on the reef, like a horse clearing a high jump. We landed on the shore, and the boat went back to collect cargo from the schooner.

But it was the last trip that boat was to make: on its next return journey over the reef, the incoming wave failed to lift it high enough. The boat was smashed, and the steersman crushed between the boat and the coral. He was lucky to escape with a few broken ribs and a damaged skull; but his head was still in bandages six weeks later when, as we were leaving the island he came to say good-bye.

Landing valuable stores over the reef can be an anxious business, too, and island traders reckon on losing a high percentage of goods in this way. Some commodities are, of course, more easily damaged than others. For instance, if a sack of flour gets wet in transit, it is only the outer part of each sackful that is wasted, for it seals itself. But if it is sugar, the [illegible] is complete, or it melts immed[illegible].

So, when you have a reef to cross, it is a good plan to share your boat with a cargo of sugar: you can be sure no risks will be taken with that.

The boxers chasing each other round the ring kept treading on the toes of the small referee.

At last he lost patience and called them to the centre. "If you two don't stop treading on my feet", he shouted, "there's going to be a fight."

*

The talkative woman was telling her husband about the bad manners of a recent visitor. "If that woman yawned once while I was talking to her", she said, "she yawned ten times."

"Perhaps she wasn't yawning, dear", the husband said. "Maybe she wanted to say something."

ART NOTES

By D.G. Vyas.

··From relics to revival—Scheme divorced from realities—Tradition and architectural trends — Living repositories neglected—Indio in "Arts programme"—Archaeology in Bombay State — Arts in Municipal schools—Site for Municipal Theatre.··

RULERS of modern India occasionally happen to set some of the ancient monuments and express admiration for them. The world's attention was recently focussed upon the Indian monuments like Borobudur in Indonesia when they were visited by the Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

The Government has furnished enough evidence of its genuine interest in preservation of relics and in revival of different arts, but the schemes worked out to achieve such commendable aims do not promise to serve any practical end.

Link With The Past

Relics and revival cannot stand apart. There must be close association between them. Similiarly museums should be related to life. Monuments will serve no useful purpose in the present times, if they are merely intended to be reminders of the past and to evoke admiration for it. The term revival needs to be clearly understood. In its true sense, it should draw freely from the past, but these days it is indiscriminately applied to any attempt at wider distribution of any art whatever be the latter's school and merits. This point will be easily borne out by the wide gulf which exists between ancient monuments and the constructional works of the modern age.

Fatehpur Sikri, Boroodur, Taj Mahal and Kailas, to mention a few, have a deeper significance than the momentary thrill of admiration which they evoke. Such monuments should, at a glance, indicate the standards of architecture and sculpture prevalent during the periods to which they belong. They, moreover, reflect the creative capacity of designers and the refined aesthetic sensibility of those for whose benefit they were built.

The tradition of which such monuments are magnificent symbols has not petered out. It has survived in an attenuated form and is still serving the areas which in the context of art are not counted as 'India'. The much talked of revivalistic movement has little to do with monuments, but does it aim at revitalising the tradition which has struggled to survive? Those who might venture to give the reply in the affirmative will probably be non-plussed, if called upon to substantiate their case with facts and figures. The plight of the hereditary designers, builders and craftsmen will be a challenge to them.

Government Approach

The Government aims at right things when it proposes to take steps to revive arts, but the schemes worked out by its department or suggested by external agencies do not necessarily make a right approach; and then the discretion of non-officials who are usually invited to implement some of such schemes comes into play with unrestricted freedom. The well-intentioned move initiated by the Government goes the way of the revivalistic movement and happens to be guided by morbid academism which the latter has continued to foster.

Councils and Commissions consisting of arm-chair revivalists seeking relaxation in academic discussions do not make a proper approach to the question of Indian arts. Dominated as they frequently seem to be, by the people who talk of doing, for arts something which they themselves do not know, such bodies stand as obstacles between real arts and the people. Arts recede from the people for whom they are intended, when the approach made to them is not right.

The music academies founded by the Government have discovered that research is an urgent need of the country. They are least concerned with the standards of radio-music and with, the type of music poured out in profusion by the film. Likewise publications have come to be one of the immediate functions of the so-called national council of art which has quietly sprung into existence. It is surprising to find artists struggling for sustenance while the machinery for the development of art was already set in motion. The machinery is moving within the sphere chosen by it, and the artists for whom also it must operate are left outside its sphere. How does the Government propose to look after the interests of such artists?

Whither Architecture?

Designers and craftsmen of the hereditary class, who have played a very important role in the country's economy, have been assigned a fixed place in the new order. Sometimes it happens that the work, which should have been allotted to them, is accomplished without them. The episode of Swedish wooden stalls erected at at New Delhi will suffice to illustrate this point. Money spent over this expenditure adventure could have been diverted to support India's hungry workmen; but as long as the indigenous tradition is not appreciated, those who have continued it should not expect the encouragement which they need the most and rightly deserve.

Architecture is the least cared for art. Building activities are proceeding in full swing throughout the country, new townships are being built and great schemes of irrigation are being executed, but little mention of architecture is made in reference to them. Since the indigenous tradition of architecture and sculpture has been completely ignored, designers and builders, who have continued it, are not counted as men of any consequence. In the absence of any well defined architectural policy, the models which were symbols of slavery will probably be repeated and multiplied, and curiously enough, they will stay to devote inauguration of the era of independence.

Elaborate and symmetrical designing is the speciality of the Amaravati 'Stupa'.

Needed Standards

Gross functionalism, which is more or less the governing principle of constructional undertakings, is a challenge to India's claim as an artistic nation. Beauty was never suppressed by utility during any period of her cultural history. Some of the relics of the past show that Indian's love for beauty had carried her to the stage of monumentality in the case of architectural undertakings of an outstanding nature. Sculpture was integrated in architecture because it was correctly evaluated by her as an inexhaustible source of beauty. The present needs to be reviewed against this background. Constructional works designed from the point of view of sheer utility will then seem to present a picture which would be least cheering.

Indifference to the necessity of setting some standards of architecture and sculpture and of re-synthetising the two arts will lead to suppression of the creative urge which is likely to be stimulated now by favourable conditions. The selection of ancient motifs for designs of state emblems does not make a redeeming feature of the discouraging situation. It is not yet too late to evolve a positive architectural policy. The Government can do so by bringing heriditary architects and tradition—minded modern architects together and by asking them to lay down some standards based upon the Indian art—tradition. Then only the ancient monuments which at present, are merely admired from a distance will play their role in art—revival.

Art Programme In New York

Sponsored by the Rockfeller Foundation the Institute of International Education of New York has organised an International Arts Programme. For India to participate in this programme with other countries, the United States Embassy at New Delhi is going to select three candidates. The selection will be made in competition; and then it may or may not turn out to be right, because it will have to be made from only among the artists included in the list of competition.

The quality of selection will be determined by the experience of judges. India should be represented in this Arts Programme by the best of artists. The United States Embassy should, therefore, include a few Indian experts in the panel of judges. The Government of India should watch carefully the result of the competition. It should see that the artists selected by the United States Embassy are competent to represent pure Indian art to America.

Unearthing The Past

Bombay's Board for Historical Records and Ancient Monuments, which was appointed last February, held its first meeting at Poona last week. It was formed by the Government in pursuance of inclusion of archaeology in the Concurrent List of the Constitution. Outlining the programme of work in his speech which was read in his absence, the Chief Minister, Mr. B. G. Kher referred to the importance of excavations in the scope of archaeological research. Having appointed an advisory body, the Government will have to set up an executive machinery with a staff of experts as archaeology is a specialised subject.

Archaeological research was conducted on a limited scale by a few states like Baroda which have merged with Bombay. The Government should, therefore, take into account the work done by such states and should retain the staff employed by them, when it has proposed to start archaeological research. There is also the question of collection and preservation of relics. Movable antiquities and other manuscripts will have to be deposited in museums. In the State of Bombay, museums have increased in number in consequence of the merger. Now the Government should consistently lay down a unified and directive policy for the management and development of all the museums.

For Municipal Schools

At last the Municipal Schools Committee of Bombay has agreed to appoint an Educational Advisory Committee. Functioning, as it was all this

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INDIA'S LINK WITH INDONESIA

Javadvipa Is Mentioned In Ramayana As Place Where Sugriva Sent Out Monkeys In Search Of Sita

BY Dr. N. P. Chakravarty

If you look at the map of Asia, you will find that Indonesia is a single indivisible unit like India. It consists of a large number of islands, big and small, some of them so small that they are shown on the map only as a dot or are not shown at all. In fact, there are over 3,000 islands in this archipelago.

The two principal islands are known as the great Sunda Islands, consisting of Java, Sumatra, Borneo, Madura, Celebes, and the small Sunda Islands consisting of Bali, Lombok and Timor dependencies, Moluccas and the western part of the New Guinea known to the Indonesians as Irian, the inclusion of which in the new Republic is still under discussion. All these islands together cover an area of nearly 735,000 sq. miles and over-all distance from the western-most point to the eastern-most is approximately 3,000 miles and from the northernmost to the southernmost 1,100 miles.

The people inhabiting all these islands belong to the Polynesian race and their principal language is Malay, though many words have crept into it from Dutch, Javanese and Sanskrit, the last mentioned forming nearly 25 per cent of the whole. Though at one time predominantly Hindu, the prevailing religion is Islam, the Muslims forming nearly 90 per cent of the entire population, the rest being Hindus inhabiting mainly the islands of Bali and Buddhists, principally found among the Chinese and Christians.

Abundant Material

Indonesia is a veritable paradise for an archaeologist, and anthropologist and a student of linguistics. Here we have ample evidence of prehistoric culture dating from palaeolithic, neolithic, bronze and iron ages. Some of you may have heard of the Java man whose skulls have been found in Java, supposed to be half a million years old. Coming to the historical period we find inscriptions, monuments and objects of arts from the 4th century A.D. onwards culminating in their excellence between 8th and 10th centuries A.D.

The anthropologist has abundant material for the study of the nomadic tribes inhabiting some of the islands, particularly Borneo and Irian and also of the problems connected with the fusion of various races and cultures. A philologist also will have ample interesting material for the study not only of the original Malai language, but also of examining how far it was influenced by the ancient language of the country and those of the neighbouring countries in the East, including India.

We have no information as to when India first came into contact with Indonesia. Javadvipa is mentioned in the Ramayana as one of the places where Sugriva sent out the monkeys in search of Sita.

Ptolemy, the well known geographer of Alexandria, in the 2nd century called this island the 'Island of Barley' a name found also in the Chinese chronicles. The earliest direct evidence of Java's connection with India is found from a number of inscriptions. These are written in the South-Indian script of about the 5th century and their language is Sanskrit. Similar inscriptions have been found in Borneo which can be a century earlier.

Kalinga Rule

These records are all Brahmanical and Sanskrit continued to be the official language of inscriptions till the middle of the 8th century after which it was replaced by ancient Javanese, which is a mixture of Sanskrit and the local Polynesian dialects.

Towards the end of 6th century a new dynasty, known as the Kalinga dynasty rose into prominence in Central Java.

It is quite likely that they had originally come from Kalinga on the eastern coast of India. Within a century of its establishment, however, it was replaced by another line of Hindu rulers proclaiming the Shaiva faith.

About the middle of the 8th century, great political changes came over Central Java when it came under the Sailendra Kings who were the followers of the Mahajan form of Buddhism. The original seat of this dynasty was Sri Vijaya identified with modern Palembang in Sumatra. These progressive rulers were responsible for the wonderful Buddhist monuments in Central Java including the Borebudur, an epic in stone.

New Kingdom

We know from inscriptions that at the instance of Balaputradeva, a ruler of this dynasty, established a monastery at Nalanda and that at his request the Pala ruler, Deva Pala, granted a few villages for its maintenance. Again in the 10th century a Buddhist temple was erected at Nagapata, near Madras, by one of the princes of this dynasty. At the end of 9th century, however, the Saiva rulers who were pushed back to the eastern part of the island regained their possession in Central Java and established the Hindu kingdom of Mataram.

These rulers were the builders of the beautiful Hindu monuments and remains which are now found between Djojikarta and Surakarta. By the end of the 10th century Central Java seems to have been abandoned probably due to volcanic eruptions and the political scene again shifted to eastern Java, which has already extended its sway over Bali.

In the 11th century a king named Erlangga ruled over these islands. He who took to a hermit's life dividing his kingdom between his two sons who became rulers of Kaderi and Jangala.

Kaderi's Rise

Very little is known about Jangala but during the next century Kaderi rose to fame not only through its enlightened ruler but also by the illustrious contribution of her poets which made the Kavi literature famous. In the 13th century, however, Kaderi had to submit to the adventurer Kon Arok who was the ancestor of the rulers of Singasari and Majapahit. The last ruler of the Singasari Dynasty was Kritanagora, a name famous in the Kavi literature. His son-in-law Vijaya founded the Majapahit kingdom. The most illustrious sovereign of this dynasty was the great queen—the eldest daughter of Vijaya and the most powerful personality at the time was Gajamada, the Prime Minister.

During the reign of her son Ayam Wuruk, Gajamada made extensive conquest and all the islands between Java and New Guinea were included in the Majapahit Kingdom and the others were declared as its dependencies. After the death of this ruler in 1389 a rapid decline set in which ultimately proved disastrous for Majapahit. Sumatra and Borneo shook off the Javanese yoke and ultimately by the beginning of the 16th century the country submitted to the rapid rising tide of Islam.

Those who would not submit to this faith fled to Bali which remained a Hindu kingdom and still remains so. All the evidence we have would go to show that the language, literature, religion and social and political institutions of India greatly influenced these far off lands of which enough vestiges remain even today.

Apart from the Buddhist deities we find hundreds of Hindu images all over the archipelego which testifies to the glorious contribution made by the Indo-Javanese whose ancestors visited these islands in different waves from the south and the east coasts of India bringing their own culture to the land which most of them ultimately made their home, thus fulfilling the old Indian saying that those who visit Suvarnadvipa do not usually return but those who do bring enough silver to last them for generations.

BIG SNAKE LEAVES HIM UNHARMED

Story Of Africans' Implicit Faith In Ju-Ju Charm

THE Mandinko native stood grinning as he watched the doctor thrust the hypodermic needle expertly into his arm. It snapped—and quickly a new needle was fitted. But the same thing happened again. After the third attempt to drive the needle into his arm, a look of understanding passed across the patent's strong features.

"You do wait, Mastah!" he chanted, and removed a red leather Ju-ju from his neck. This time the needle sank in without difficulty!—incredible but true, for I ..witnessed it myself at Bathurst, British West Africa, writes **Charles S. Ferguson in "Tit-Bits".**

Further proof of the magic of a native Ju-ju, or charm, was given me when I found a twelve foot python sunning itself on the cookhouse woodpile underneath my bungalow. I wanted it shifted and Bakari, my houseboy, brought along one of his innumerable cousins for that purpose, who grinned toothily and said: 'Me got fine-fine snake Ju-ju, Mastah. Fine past kerosene.' ("Past kerosene" being the native equivalent of super-duper.) He then showed me a black leather, shell-covered charm hanging round his neck on a cord.

Snake Can't Harm Him

Told to get on with the job, he grabbed the snake by the tail and pulled. The surprised reptile reared and threw its coils around him until he appeared to be enveloped in a pile of motor-tyres. I was considerably shaken, but his friends stood around unconcernedly. Soon the python unwound itself and slithered off into the bush, leaving Bakari's cousin on the ground, winded and bruised but otherwise unhurt from his brush with a member of the boa-constrictor family which can mash a full grown bush-cow to a pulp!

These are just two examples of the power of the Ju-ju, and the unshakable belief in Black Magic of the African—a power that is being used to help drive the white man from Africa. Taking advantage of the ferment and strong anti-British feeling now running throughout the continent, political Secret Societies, up and down the coast of British West Africa from Bathurst to Sierra Leone, have made the Seretse case a 'cause celebre.' They are now preparing to launch the attack which will "Drive the British into the sea".

Link With Communists

Many of these societies are headed by young Africans, graduates of English Universities and innoculated with the Communist doctrine during their student days. They have used the native-owned press on the Coast to criticize and condemn the white man and his government, and have infiltrated into the Trades Unions, causing dissatisfaction, strikes and even riots as in the Gold Coast two years ago.

But by far their strongest weapon is the native belief in Ju-ju and the witch-doctor. So deep-rooted is this cult that even educated, and Christianized natives tremble at the thought of having a Ju-ju put on them.

Recently, a retired District Officer told how one of these agitators had come to his district and succeeded in swaying surrounding villages. So much so that they refused to pay their roof-tax (2s. 6d. per year), saying that the D.O was using their money for his own ends. They were convinced that punishment could not overtake them for they were protected by a powerful Ju-ju!

All-Purpose Remedy

The strength of the Ju-ju cult lies in the native belief that there is a charm against any ill-fortune, against snake-bite, an enemy's knife, or even a bullet. With such belief in immunity, the natives could be persuaded to rise overnight. In addition, the curse of the Ju-ju is all-powerful and can be directed against an enemy who may be expected to sicken and die.

"Old Coasters" who have lived most of their lives in West Africa, take for granted the existence of something that cannot be explained away by science. They all have some tale to tell of mysterious illnesses befalling a white man who struck a native; of native women washing clothes in crocodile-infested rivers while the man-eaters swam about their legs. I myself have witnessed several things which I can't conceivably explain.

Story Of A Belt

On one occasion I was wandering around the market-place and saw an old Ju-ju maker cutting out charms with a razor-sharp knife. Attracted by a strange-looking, python-skin belt encrusted with small shells, I asked to examine it. Curious, I put it around my waist, and looked up to see the old fellow stabbing at me with his cutting-knife.

There followed a slight melee, during which a clerk of the Africa Company explained to me that the old fellow was only showing that while I wore this Ju-ju belt I was immune from attack by a knife. To prove his point, the oldster wrapped the belt around his skinny waist, sliced a piece of paper with his knife to prove its razor edge, stuck out his tongue which he held with one hand and proceeded to saw away while my blood curdled!

Next he sliced at his arms, leaving no mark, then handed me the knife, inviting me to stab him in the stomach. There wasn't a flicker of fear on his face—yet there was nothing fake about the sharpness of the knife. His belief in his charm was all-powerful!

An educated native once said to me that, given something to believe in, the Black Continent would unite and by sheer force of numbers (and the help of the native troops) sweep the Europeans from the scene.

The difference in numbers works out in the region of 1 white per 10,000 natives!

This "something to believe in" is furnished by the universal belief in Ju-ju, a belief which, if cultivated and fanned, could create an Ebony Empire —involving even a massacre of the small white population.

Human Personality Holds Key To Challenge Of Times

(Continued from Page 25)

sical sciences can increase Man's horizon, but only if his spiritual vision is sufficiently keen and his faith sufficiently strong to make the most of the advantages thus conferred.

For instance, Medical Science can give a full account of the physical processes, can define the constituents of the human frame in terms of flesh, bone and sinew, can give a working account of the glandular functions and so on. And so far as Medical Science goes, its account of Man is accurate. But the flesh, the bone, the blood—the entire body—is not the whole of Man.

Similarly, Chemistry can give a full and accurate account of the elements that go into the making of the human body. So far, its account probes more deeply beneath the surface than that of Medical Science—yet it does not give a true picture of Man. Man is still something more than a mass of carbon, oxygen and a few other common materials.

The Physicists probe more deeply still, and would explain the composition of Man in terms of atoms and electrons, without—again—touching upon the vital spark that makes the real Man.

Biology, Anthropology and Sociology—all have studied Man as a physical phenomenon—all can give **accurate accounts within their own sphere of what Man is "how the machine works"—but the vital spark which is the essence of human personality escapes the measuring rod and the microscope.**

Even if we added up all these accounts of Man, we still should not have a complete or accurate picture. For Man is possessed of Mind—not the mind we mean when we are referring to the reasoning processes alone—but that Inner Mind which we are conscious of when we refer to the human spirit—that basic essential of the individual—the link between us and the Master Mind—the Universal Mind. And it is with this vital element in Man that Practical Psychology is concerned. Its principles outline the way in which we can reach this Inner Mind, get it to work for us, guide us, inspire us, and through which we can tap the resources of the Infinite Creative Intelligence. Only when the individual realises that he possesses this Inner Power does he find the fighting faith which makes all things possible

IN SEARCH OF SUCCESS

A parable illustrates, expectionally well, this search for a faith that will abide, that will not let us down and that will serve as the "altar stairs that lead through darkness unto God."

A man had three sons, who set out together to make their own way in the world. To each he gave a magic instrument that would enable them, should they so require, to keep in touch with home, however far they might roam into the wide world.

The first son went forth with an unshakable conviction that he could succeed because he was more clever than other men. He knew that he possessed an intelligence above the average and by employing his gifts to their full capacity, he could not fail to become an outstanding success. For a time all went well, and he prospered. But as often happens, he proposed. But as often happens, his success aroused the envy of others, and whereas he was a match for any single competitor, or even for a small number of competitors, when they all banded against him, his downfall was inevitable. But at no time did he remember the magic instrument his father had given to him and at no time did he seek parental advice. He relied upon his own resources—and he failed.

The second son did not make the mistake of his brother. He set out with a greater diffidence, but with the objective of winning popularity, getting himself well thought of—confident that popularity spelt success—that by making others like him, he would prosper. Again, all went well for a time. But eventually men began to realise that this man was using them to his own advantage; was using the lever of personality for purely selfish ends And men do not forgive this fault. This put an end to his popularity and to his dreams of easy success. This second son also forgot the gift his father had bestowed; felt cheated, in fact, believed that his father had not given him any valuable and useful tool to wrest victory in the battle of life.

The third son set out with a quiet, unassuming self-confidence, seeking success like his brothers. But unlike them, he sought also to serve his fellow man. At no time did he assume that achievement could be bought for a trifle. He realised that he had a stern task ahead of him, a task that would demand that utmost of his courage, his determination and his ability. And like all the pilgrims travelling along the road of life, he encountered difficulties and set-backs, failure attended some of his efforts and there were times when he despaired. But he kept in constant touch with his father, sought his advice when problems appeared insoluble, retreated from the fighting front occasionally to contact the peace of home. His father never failed to advise him well, and what is more, fired him with fresh determination after every setback with the confident assurance: "Carry on my son. You will not fail." Thus the third son battled through adversity to achievement.

To each and every one of us has been given that priceless instrument that enables us to keep in touch with the Infinite Mind.

BRIGHTER DAY

Those of us who have travelled far through life have often met with disappointments, set-backs and apparent defeat. Few of us, to-day, can look upon life and find it good unless we are in touch with the sustaining, inspiring power of the Universal Mind. But we should remember that we can be greater than our difficulties, for we are destined for mastery over adverse circumstances and are ordained to triumph. We were born to have a share of the good things of life—to partake of the divine heritage. And these can be secured through the medium of our mind.

Let us make sure that we use it all—not just that portion we need for our-to-day affairs —but the Inner Mind which is our link with the Creator of all Things and which is the talisman that can transmute drab existence into life triumphant. Thus will we find new courage and fresh faith to adventure on and meet the challenge of Destiny Let us forget the failures of the past and the fears of the future. Let us begin anew and backed by the Source of all Power, we shall find the true joy of successful living.

"Say not, the struggle naught availeth,
The labour and the wounds are vain.
The enemy faints not, nor faileth,
And as things have been they remain.
For while the tired waves, vainly breaking,
Seem here no painful inch to gain,
Far back through creeks and inlets making,
Comes silent flooding in, the main.
And not by eastern windows only,
When daylight comes, comes in light,
In front, the sun climbs slow, how slowly,
But westward, look, the land is bright."

BALLYHOO PARADE

(Continued from Page 2)

being cut or disfigured by these maniacs.

Feminine stars suffer worst indignities on personals than do male stars. Betty Grable has been embarrassed so often by women who want to study her legs and discuss them, that she now refuses to go on tour. She says that if she ever does she will insist on wearning slacks.

Virginia Mayo also has had a tough time on personals. During a ballyhoo parade in Denver she had to ride a horse to the theatre in a rainstorm, arriving a much bedraggled and miserable-looking glamour girl. Before that, on her way to the city, her press agent had insisted she leave her comfortable compartment on the train and ride in the engineer's cab, where she ruined her expensive outfit. Anything for a line of publicity is Hollywood's motto today.

Ever since Robert Taylor found two girls hiding under his bed, Hollywood studios have forbidden stars to travel alone.

While in San Francisco, Cesar Romero was haunted by a teen-age girl who had become smitten with him. She stood outside his hotel for days, wrote him love letters, telephoned him at all hours and sent him dozens of telegrams begging him to meet her. The Latin star was glad to return to Hollywood, but he had hardly arrived before the girl came knocking at his door. She sat on the curb outside his house for two days, until the studio finally sent the police to induce her to return home.

These personal appearance tours may sound like a lot of fun, but Jeanne Crain can tell you they're just hard work. To plug her latest film "Pinky", Jeanne had to appear on the stage in 23 New York theatres in just three evenings.

But the hard work does not worry the stars so much as the fear of a poor reception. Hoodlums in the balcony of a Chicago theatre recently forced Lucille Ball and Ann Sothern to leave the stage, when they began to shout personal insults at them.

There are many stars, however, who refuse to do personals, as they're big enough to get away with it. Among these are William Powell, Clark Gable, Cary Grant, Claudette Colbert and Irene Dunne.

Powell is so scared of fans and crowds he even disguises himself when he goes shopping in Los Angeles. The disguise was so good on one occasion that he was mistaken for King Carol of Romania, and local newspapers carried the report that Carol was in Hollywood negotiating a big real estate deal. Actually, Powell was trying to buy himself a new home.

However, most of the screen's glamour boys and girls are expected to sell their films as well as appear in them. For the first time, they are really earning their fabulous salaries.

S. N. F.

CONTRACT

Howard Schenken And Richard L. Frey

THIS is the actual, although far from the recommended bidding of this deal as it was played in a sectional bridge championship in England. North's two diamond overcall on so weak a hand courted disaster but what happened was merely that South failed by one trick to make his game at hearts.

West played three top spades, and South ruffed the third round to lead a diamond—dummy's queen falling on East's ace. East returned a trump and declarer spurned the finesse since even if it succeeded it could not land the contract unless East had the doubleton heart queen. If this were the case, the finesse would be unnecessary, and meanwhile playing the high trump gave South the added chance that it might be West who held the queen only singly guarded.

In this analysis South was quite correct. He had elected to set up the diamonds because he realized that he could not possibly ruff out all his clubs, not having enough entries in his hand to do so. And, of course, establishment of the diamonds also required the drop of the heart queen, for North's only possible reentry was to find the heart ten the master trump for the third round of the suit.

However, after taking the first heart, South erred by leading a second diamond. He ruffed a third with the heart jack, but West overruffed for the setting trick. If South had carried his forlorn hope all the way—cashing the second high trump before leading the second diamond, the fall of West's queen would have made the hand. The moral is—when only one distribution will let you make a bad contract, you might as well play the hand as if you knew that particular distribution were a certainty.

Both sides vulnerable.
West dealer.

	NORTH	
	♠ 10 6 4 ♡ 10 7 3 ◇ K Q 8 6 4 3 ♣ J	
WEST		EAST
♠ A K Q 5 3 ♡ Q 2 ◇ J 9 ♣ K Q 10 2		♠ J 9 2 ♡ 9 6 4 ◇ A 10 5 ♣ 9 8 7 4
	SOUTH	
	♠ 8 7 ♡ A K J 8 5 ◇ 7 2 ♣ A 6 5 3	

The bidding:

West	North	East	South
1♠	2◇	Pass	2♡
2♣	Pass	Pass	3♣
Pass	3♡	Pass	4♡
All Pass			

ART NOTES

(Continued from Page 29)

while, in the dual capacity of an educational and administrative body, the Schools Committee has taken a long time to respond to criticism on its obvious limitations as an educational committee The very system of selecting the personnel did not make the Committee an educational body competent to advise upon or direct education in charge of the Municipality.

The efficiency of the new Educational Advisory Committee should not be taken for granted at this stage. It will depend entirely upon the selection of educationists and their strength in the personnel. This Committee must be fully representative of all the subjects included in the curriculum of municipal schools Music and art are among them. At present much can be said against the quality of training imparted in them because the Schools Committee is least competent to deal with such subjects. Now music and art should be represented in the Advisory Committee in an adequate manner and through experts who should be of progressive outlook and should be 'educationists' in relation to these arts.

Theatre In Corner

A Municipal theatre was insistently demanded in Bombay for a long time. It was ultimately promised by the Corporation in 1946; and now in 1950 after four years the theatre has advanced to the stage of selecting the site. The speed at which the plan is proceeding is an indication of time which the Municipality will take to fulfil the promise.

Sewri-Wadala is the locality in which the Corporation's Improvements Committee has selected the site at the recommendation of the Municipal Commissioner. A 20,500 square yards area will be reserved, so that the theatre can accommodate 1,500 people. Sewri-Wadala is a distant corner and not a central place in which the theatre should be located. The site should be accessible to residents of the different localities Again, a cultural institution like the theatre must be in prominence. It should never be secluded in a remote corner. While selecting the site for it, the Municipal Corporation has invited criticism against itself.

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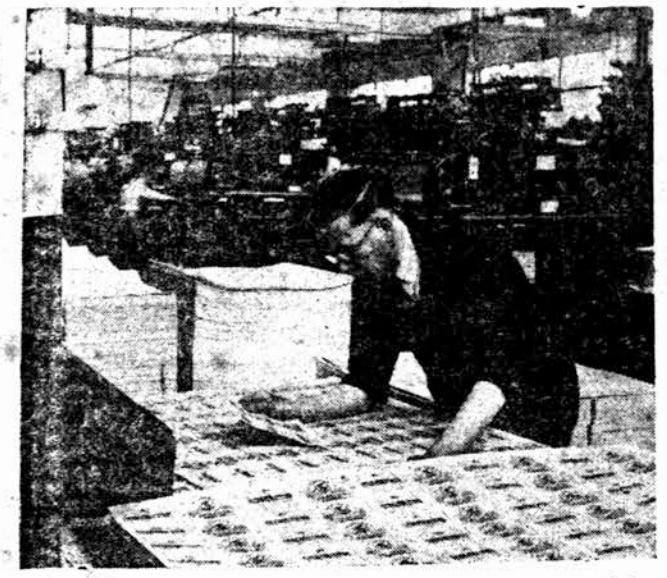
WHAT MADE BRISTOL FAMOUS



Cigarette Cartons by the million come out of the Press and are being checked up for use.

Cigarettes pass under expert hands before they are ready for packing.

SOME EMINENT PERSONALITIES

★

Top row, left to right:—William Canynges, 15th century merchant prince, builder of St. Mary Redcliff Church; Sebastian Cabot discoverer of Newfoundland; Edward Colston 18th century member of the Society of Merchant Adventurers and founder of the Colston Boys' School; Admiral Sir William Penn, father of the founder of Pennsylvania.

Middle row, left to right:—John Wesley, the great evangelist; Richard Champion, maker of Bristol porcelain; Thomas Chaterton, the boy poet; Edmund Burke, 18th century statesman and Member of Parliament for Bristol.

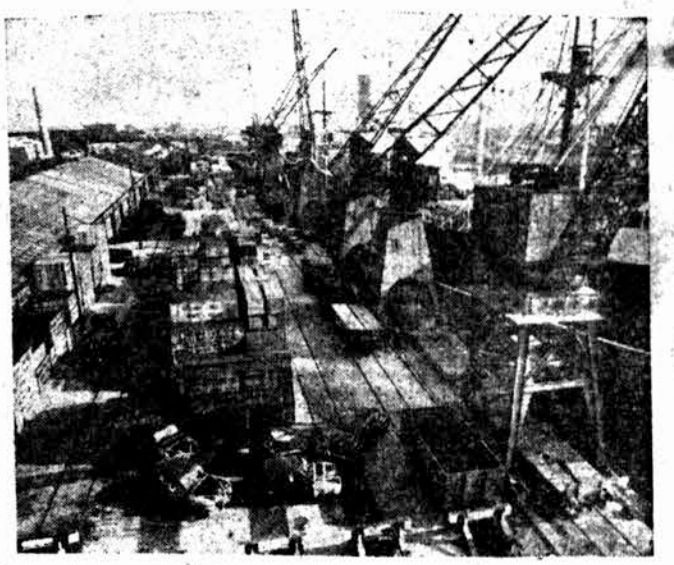
Bottom row, left to right:—Joseph Fry, founder of the chocolate firm; Michael Edkins, maker of Bristol enamelled glass; Sir Thomas Lawrence, artist; Isambard Kingdom Brunel, 19th century engineer, designer of Clifton Suspension Bridge.

★

PACKED BY DAINTY HANDS

Bristol is world-famous for its chocolate and cocoa factories. Picture above shows chocolates in various stages of packing.

BUSY SCENE AT DOCKS



The trade of Bristol has now become too big to be handled by the City Docks. At Avonmouth the Corporation owns the Avonmouth docks (above) and the two are run together as an integrated system.

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by MICHAEL ANDRADES, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay. Edited by S. NATARAJAN.